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COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

No. VI.

The brief statements respecting the affairs of the Board, which I had in view on commencing these papers, are now completed. I have endeavoured to avoid exaggeration, and to exhibit only the plain matter of fact. Nothing more was necessary, in order to show, that we have been brought into an exigency and a crisis of a very serious nature. It is a question, which will be decided before the expiration of the present year, whether the *foreign* missionary enterprise, as conducted by the congregational, presbyterian, and reformed Dutch churches of the United States, shall receive such a check, as cannot fail to be most unhappy in its consequences; and that, too, almost at the commencement of our career, and while we are blessed with unexampled effusions of the Holy Spirit.

All will admit, that the Board ought not to increase its present debt; and the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board, to investigate the annual expenditure at home, did not think the cause would be promoted by any present diminution there. Abroad, no material reduction can be made in the expenses, except by dismissing a part of the schools, printing fewer books, or recalling some of the missionaries. Last year the receipts of the Board fell considerably short of its expenditures, and this year the receipts are not as much as they were last. Yet the spiritual prosperity of our missions, on the whole, was never so encouraging, and the demand for missionaries was never so great, as at this moment. Nor were so many candidates for missionary employment ever under the direction of the Board, at any one time, nor so many ready and importunate to be sent to the heathen, as there will be next autumn. At the same time there are unprecedented embarrassments, so far as the Board is concerned, in the way of sending additional missionaries to the heathen—arising, however, solely from a deficiency of pecuniary means.

The making of these statements has been regarded as due to the churches, to whom, under God, these missions belong. If the missions established by the churches are in danger of suffering, those churches ought surely to be apprised of the fact. Such statements are due, also, to the missionaries, who have been sent into the field; and to the churches and schools they have gathered among the heathen; and to the thousands of benighted souls they have begun to enlighten by the gospel. They are due to the men, who, in obedience to the will of their Lord and Saviour, have devoted themselves to the propagation of the gospel among the heathen, and are not yet sent forth. They are due to our own souls, which could not otherwise be saved from blood-guiltiness. Yes, and they are due to our divine Master, who cannot but take a lively interest in an enterprise, the design of which is to extend the benefits of his atonement throughout heathen lands.

The writer of these papers claims no right, and he has no disposition, to dictate to his brethren. Stationed, however, as a watchman on one of the towers of Zion, commanding a wide prospect of the great and terrible wilderness of this world, and overlooking some of the positions which Zion has taken, and is endeavouring to secure, among the enemies of her King—silence, at such a time as this, would be a dereliction from duty. The monitory note should be raised.

And now, what shall be done?

First of all, let not *candidates for missionary employment* be discouraged. The churches will not disregard their plea. Observe how the Lord is pouring out his Spirit, the spirit of revivals, the spirit of missions. The benevolence of our churches is not declining; it has only been diverted, in some measure, from foreign missions, but may be expected soon to return, with augmented zeal, and a spring-tide of blessings for the heathen. Stand firm, therefore, to your resolutions, in humble dependence on God, continuing instant in prayer, and doing all in your power to awaken interest in the subject; and ere long you shall see the treasury so replenished, that you will be greeted with the summons you so much desire, to go forth with the gospel of salvation to the Gentiles.

Pious Students, preparing for the ministry, should see to it, that foreign missions are not embarrassed, two or three years hence, as they have been in past times, for want of missionaries. We hope the churches will send the fifteen or twenty men, now ready, or soon to be ready, all into the field, within a year and a half from this time. But these will only supply the *present* demand. Let it be an axiom in all your inquiries respecting your duty to the heathen, that the demand for missionaries will increase from year to year. More and more labourers will be needed; and should it be your duty to go, and should you be humbly, but inflexibly resolved, though you may experience some delay, the churches, in this set time to favour all nations with the light of the gospel, will not refuse to send you.

Pastors of Churches will permit me respectfully to ask, whether the present exigency in the affairs of the Board is not of sufficient consequence to require their particular attention? Will they not take an early opportunity to explain the case to their people? Will they not endeavour to secure for the cause a general and liberal patronage?

The *Secretaries, Treasurers*, and *Executive Committees* of Auxiliary Societies are intreated to exert themselves in a special manner in their several spheres. Unless the auxiliaries make an advance upon former years, the parent institution will not. Will you not resolve upon securing a liberal advance in the receipts of your auxiliary? You have the advantage of a strong plea; and most kinds of business are now prosperous, and revivals of religion are warming the hearts of Christians, and multiplying the friends to the cause, and augmenting the consecrated wealth of the churches.

Upon the *Collectors* in the Missionary Associations devolves a solemn responsibility; for it is almost certain, that if they neglect to solicit from any individual, that individual's subscription for the year will be lost to the cause. Let them now carry an application to every man and woman, concerning whom there is any probability that the application will be kindly received. One great reason of the decline in the receipts for eighteen months past, has been, that the five or six thousand collectors in the twelve or fifteen hundred associations formed in aid of the Board, have not, as a body, made as great exertions, as they did immediately after their associations were organised.

The receipts into the treasury of the Board, from Sept. 1, 1830, to March 1, 1831—that is, for seven months of the current financial year—have been $46,000. Supposing the receipts for the five months to come, to be in the same proportion, or about $6,500 per month, the income for the year will be $79,000. Last year it was $83,000, and the year before last, about $106,900. At the rate of the receipts, during the last seven months, we are in danger, the present year, of falling *nearly thirty thousand dollars* below the receipts of the year 1829! Shall this be the record of a year, blessed beyond all other years with revivals of religion; when thousands of souls will be added to the churches, and hundreds of thousands of property solemnly consecrated to Christ? It must not be. The danger needs but to be known, in order to be averted. Prompt and energetic measures, however, will be necessary. Nearly $100,000 will be requisite to meet the unavoidable expenses of the current year, and to pay the balance owed by the Board, when the financial year commenced. The cost of sending fifteen or twenty missionaries, with their wives, into remote fields, will be an additional expense of considerable amount, and ought to be provided for before the expiration of the year 1831. And it may be. How many men are there in the churches, each of whom might be responsible for one missionary? How many churches are there, which might do the same? And how easily may the whole sum of thirty or forty thousand dollars be contributed, which is needed, beyond what is likely to be received on the present scale of charity. To say nothing of the new helpers, all over the country, whom a little pains may secure to the cause, it requires only an advance of *one half* upon what the present donors are accustomed to give; that the man who gives one dollar, should give a dollar and a half; that the man who gives ten dollars, should give fifteen; and that he who has given one hundred, should add fifty to his donation. The advance recently made by the patrons of the Board, in Boston, was of this nature, as to its general result; and that, too, immediately after demands had been made upon their liberality, for domestic objects, almost unexampled even in that city. Not a few doubled their subscriptions; and it appeared to be a point settled in the minds of donors generally, that *every Association* must go beyond the contributions of the last year.

The case is now left with the friends of Zion; who will decide, in view of their duty to the benighted heathen and to the Lord Jesus, whether this sacred cause shall rise or decline. Whichever way they decide, the welfare of immortal souls is deeply concerned. Should the Board be enabled to send out its missionaries without delay, there can be no doubt that many souls will be rescued from the dominion of sin, and be exalted to the felicity of heaven, who otherwise must sink into endless perdition. The rescue of these souls is an object transcending in importance all our worldly schemes. It furnishes a powerful motive for hearts, quickened by the reviving influences of God's Spirit, or regenerated by his new-creating grace. How delightful to think of the number of such hearts now in our beloved country, and of the rapid increase of that number. This awakens hope, confident expectation, a joyful assurance, that relief will come; and should it come, to God be all the glory. A FRIEND OF MISSIONS.

From the New-York Observer.

LETTER FROM SYRIA.

The following letter, dated Beyrout, Nov. 9, 1830, was addressed to the Society of Inquiry on Missions in the Theological Seminary in Princeton, by Rev. Mr. Whiting, who recently left this country, and is now residing as a missionary at Beyrout, in Syria:—

Dear Brethren—I well remember the request that was made by the junior members of your association, at the last meeting that my class attended, viz. that the brethren then about leaving the seminary, would write to the society when they should have reached their respective fields of labour. I remember too with what interest the letters of missionaries in distant lands were always received. These considerations, with the desire of hearing from you, will be enough to induce me to write as often as my circumstances will allow. Besides, our correspondence will doubtless prove a happy means of promoting our mutual love and sympathy; and sometimes, perhaps, we may say a *word in season*, which will serve to quicken and strengthen each other.

Before this time, probably, you have learned that Mr. Bird and myself, who were instructed to resume what has been called the Palestine mission, arrived at this place some months ago, through the good hand of our God upon us, and were permitted to commence our humble labours in peace. You will unite with us in giving thanks to God, for the past tokens of his favour to us and our mission, and in praying that his blessing may continue with us. I doubt not, also, that in common with many others, you are looking with interest towards this land for tidings. Most fervently do I wish, dear brethren, that I could send you "*glad tidings of good things.*" I should love to tell you of the rapid extension of the Redeemer's kingdom in these parts of the world, of souls converted, and religion revived, all over Syria and Palestine. But, it is scarcely necessary to say, I have no such cheering intelligence to give you. And what, almost, can I tell you of these countries, for your gratification? It is not possible to give, in a single letter, a full and faithful picture of the moral condition of the people among whom we live; and if it were, such a picture would be any thing but *gratifying*; unless, indeed, you should be gratified to see a great field for christian enterprise, where as many of you as desire it may find ample room to bestow your pious labours, and where the labours of *more than your whole number* are at this moment imperiously needed.

You are aware that a numerous portion of the population of Syria, and that portion to which our efforts are principally confined, are a civilised, and *nominally* a *christian* people. Of their character you have heard much. To say that they are Christians *only in name*, would go but a little way towards declaring all the truth. I might tell you of their *ignorance*; and it is probably safe to say that not one in twenty of the adult population can read. Of this small fraction of the people, few have access to any useful books, or a disposition to read such as they have. Of course the great majority are destitute of the scriptures; and there are multitudes who do not even hear the scriptures read intelligibly during their life time. Of the *priests* themselves, probably many have never read the new testament; and it seems to be no part of their business to teach the people knowledge. They are sometimes *zealous*, but not for the truth of God, nor for good works. The main object of their zeal seems to be *to shut out* the truth, to fortify the strong holds of error, to rivet the chains of ignorance upon the people, and perpetuate a long established, soul-ruining system of superstition and ecclesiastical tyranny. I might speak of the *immorality* of the people, not one of whom, so far as we know, even *professes* to take the precepts of the bible as a rule of conduct. This remark applies to both priests and people. Moral honesty, or a conscientious regard to truth, is a thing unknown, and unlooked for. No one seems to *expect* that his neighbour will tell the truth, or be upright in his dealings, any further than it suits his convenience or his interest to do so. And it is confessed, that if a man should profess and endeavour to regulate his life by the word of God, he would make himself the object of universal ridicule. I could tell you of prevailing *infidelity*, which, it is too evident, is often concealed under a violent zeal for the name and some of the forms of christianity. There is no doubt that many, especially of the more sensible men, and not a few of those *ecclesiastics*, who are the stoutest champions of "the church," and the fiercest persecutors of the "bible-men," are infidels at heart. I might go on and fill my letter with accounts of the *profaneness* of the people; their *disregard of the Sabbath*; their general *apathy* in respect to religious subjects, and the difficulty of exciting their attention to the momentous concerns of the soul. And all this, though it could afford you no pleasure, might assist you in forming an idea of the nature of our work, and the difficulties attending it; and induce you to pray the more earnestly for the pouring out of the Holy Spirit, in connection with our exertions to persuade the people of this land to embrace the pure gospel of Christ. And when you look at the state of the people in these countries, and think of their prospects for eternity, dear brethren, does not the desire arise in your minds, and do not some of you form the purpose, to come over and help us in this blessed work? Many of you, I know, perhaps the most of you, will feel that you ought to remain in America. I know that our beloved brethren in the west are sending their affecting appeals to you. I know that the hands of our fellow missionaries in the Sandwich islands, and in India, need to be strengthened; and if, as it appears, there is no place found in the United States for the poor Indians, but they must needs be driven away, some of you, I trust, will feel constrained to go and look after *them* in their dispersions. And I am aware that your number does not probably exceed one hundred. Nor would I say a word to keep an individual of you from any of these fields; on the contrary, my heart and my prayers shall go with every brother that finds it in his heart to go to them. But when surveying the great vineyard of our divine Master, and comparing the claims of the various parts of it, I trust that you will not overlook the regions around the Mediterranean. And perhaps I shall not be thought unreasonable in expressing the hope that we may yet see at least one or two of you in *Syria*; especially when it is remembered that in all Syria and the Holy Land, there are now no protestant missionaries, except my worthy colleague and myself. But, whether we are permitted to see the faces of any of you or not, I feel assured that we shall share in the prayers of you all. I trust that wherever you may labour, the people among whom you minister will often be reminded of this mission, and of the wretched condition of the perishing thousands for whose benefit it was undertaken.

You will not wonder, if with so much around us to make us feel our impotence, we regard the prayers of our dear brethen at home as peculiarly precious; and I beg you will not think it a matter of course, if we very often repeat the request, "*pray for us, pray for us.*" And if you desire to render us very important help in our work, try to increase the interest of those who love prayer, in behalf of the people to whom we are sent. We notice with joy, that the General Assembly, at their last meeting, sent a special letter to the churches, (though the letter itself we have not seen), on the subject of the monthly concert for prayer. May I suggest, dear brethren, that much can be done by yourselves towards effecting the object of that excellent recommendation, at least in the congregations where you may hereafter minister. It will not be enough to make the appointment regularly every month, and to tell the people that the meeting is an important one. You would hardly expect to convert sinners, by merely telling them there is a way of salvation, and that they ought to accept of it. Your people must see that your own hearts feel the importance of the subject; your pulpits must resound with the claims of a dying world; and the obligation which the last command of Christ imposes upon every individual of his followers, must be, not only occasionally, but *frequently* and *feelingly* enforced; the subject must have that prominence in your preaching, which it had in the preaching of Christ and the apostles. Then may you hope to see diffused among your people the same enlarged benevolence, the same missionary zeal, the same readiness to pray and toil and suffer, for the conversion of the world, that characterised the early Christians.

Mr. Bird unites with me in fraternal salutations to you all; and also in the hope of seeing some of you in this country. Brethren, the harvest is great, and the labourers are few. We feel that our hands are weak, and in the view of our liability to be removed from the field by sickness or death, before others can be on the ground and acquainted with the language, as well as of the moral necessities of the people, we cannot but earnestly hope and pray that the Lord of the harvest will *soon* send more labourers to our aid.

From the North-American Review.

RECOLLECTIONS OF PALESTINE.

The Hebrew muse has been called the denizen of nature: With equal propriety may she be termed the denizen of history.

She draws much of her sublimest inspiration from the instructive record of God's dealings with his people. Even the Psalms are full of the finest imagery, gathered from historical events; but the prophetic poetry is by far the most copious in its sublime and beautiful allusions. The history of the Jews, in its spirit, is all poetry: Their poetry is almost a history, both of the past and the future. For the prophets, what could be more appropriate, in exercise of their functions, as the messengers of God, than to paint their warnings with an unceasing and energetic appeal to the well known experience of the nation! Such an appeal was not addressed to a people ignorant of their own history. It was the pride of a Hebrew, as well as his duty, to have the law and the testimony inscribed upon his heart. A Jew, well instructed, could almost repeat the contents of the sacred books from memory. On their study, the utmost expenditure of wealth and labour was lavished. They were copied with the richest penmanship; they were incased in jewels; they were clasped with diamonds; they were deposited in golden arks. The whole of the 119th Psalm is composed in praise of their wisdom, and to iuculcate their perusal. How striking was the last charge of Moses to the people:—"And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. Thou shalt say unto thy son, "We were Pharaoh's bondmen in Egypt; and the Lord brought us out of Egypt with a mighty hand!"

Powerful indeed must have been the influence of such familiarity with those sublime compositions! The unceasing frequency with which their remarkable passages are referred to by the sacred poets, show with what prevailing power they dwelt in the popular imagination. How could it be otherwise? Almost every rite in the ceremonial of the Hebrews was founded upon, or in some way connected with, the remembrance of supernatural interposition. Almost every spot in the land of the Israelites was associated with the history of those glorious events. Three times a year, the whole Jewish multitude went up to the tabernacle, or to Jerusalem, at the feasts. Did they pass through the valley of Hebron? There lay the bones of the patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Did they stand on the plains of Mamre? There Abraham erected an altar to Jehovah, and entertained the angels. Did they visit the borders of the Dead sea? Its sluggish waves rolled over the cities of the plain, and they traced the ruins of the fire-storm from heaven. If they looked towards Nebo, it was the sacred and mysterious burial-place of Moses. If they passed near Gilgal, there the sun and moon stood still at the command of Joshua. If they rode on the mountains of Gilboa, there the glory of Israel was slain upon their high places. Such thrilling recollections must have met them at every step, besides being often mingled in the memory with some vivid burst of poetry. An event, like that of the passage of the Red sea, commemorated in a song, such as that of Moses, was a treasure in the annals of the nation, whose worth in the formation of the national spirit we cannot adequately appreciate. Nor can we conceive the depth of emotion which must have dilated the frame of a devout Jewish patriot, every time he remembered that sublime composition.

The following article appears as editorial, in a late number of the Boston Recorder:—

I WILL NOT ALWAYS BE A SLAVE.

So says many a sinner in his heart, at the very time he is riveting the chains of wickedness upon his own soul. For *this* time he will indulge; but it is a grevious bondage, and at *another* time he will be free. *Now* he must yield, for his lusts are impetuous and will not be controlled; in due time he will put forth his strength, and burst every cord at once. His iniquities he knows are ruinous; and he feels that they are shameful; but his servitude shall not endure forever. Thus he pacifies a turbulent conscience, and dissipates his fears of eternal consequences. Thus he turns to folly, and sells himself renewedly to the bondage of corruption, and the service of the deceiver and destroyer. It is not strange that such a course should take him farther and farther from penitence and reformation, and diminish with fearful rapidity his prospects of eventual recovery. It is not strange that almost all who practice such deceit upon themselves should continue their transgressions through the day of their probation; and that only here and there one, as a miracle of mercy, should return to take hold of the path of life. Yet when we look around upon the world, what a vast majority do we see embracing this very delusion; and what appalling evidences is given, that they hold it fast, and refuse to let it go.

It is so with the intemperate drinker. He knows that he is a criminal, before God and man. He sees, as clear as day, that he is ruining himself for time and eternity. There are times, when wine is out, and horror has come in upon his soul, that make him fear and quake. He feels that he is under an ignominious bondage, and deserves not the name of freeman. But his appetite craves its indulgence. Like the grave it cries, "Give, give," and will not be denied. In wicked cowardice he yields to its demands, but not without giving a quietus to his angry monitor. Yet this *once* will he submit, but not always. No, he does not mean to be a sot, a nuisance, and a cast-away. He intends some time to refrain, to subdue his appetites, and to become a sober man. But another time will be more convenient; the mercy of God will spare him, and his lust will not always be so imperious. He will yield to-day, but resist and triumph to-morrow. Poor infatuated man! Does he not know that he throws oil upon the flame that will burn him forever? He resolves, perhaps he promises with a solemn oath, that he will not always be such a slave. But if he was never enslaved before, he is so now. If he never consented with all his heart before, he has done it now, and his bands are made strong. And even a child can see, that if he forms a habit of disposing of the remonstrances of conscience in this manner, he is sold indeed, and bound forever. All men understand the matter. They never expect reformation from such a slave. And if even one of this class is set free, it is when he says, "Now will I arise, and in the strength of Jehovah, overcome my enemies."

Very similar is the conduct of those who are devoted to any other fleshly lusts. Their enjoyments are momentary; their sorrows are multiplied; and often the most poignant anguish is their remorse of conscience, that charges them with guilt, and portends eternal despair. O, if they would hearken and obey, they might escape from the wrath to come. But they hush every remonstrance by a resolution to reform at a future time. A few more gratifications, and then they *will* listen to conscience and to God. The gratifications are received, and increase their thirst for more, while they weaken their resolution to resist. They run with the footmen and are wearied; how shall they contend with horses? If in the land of peace they are wearied, how will they do in the swelling of Jordan? Their iniquities, like the wind, take them away; and their vain and wicked resolutions give them the impetuosity of the hurricane.

The same is true of the sons and daughters of pleasure and dissipation. Death will sometimes present himself before them, and the word of God compel them to anticipate the decisions of the day of judgment. They see that sinful pleasures *must* be renounced for Christ, or else soon drown them in destruction and perdition. But pleasures have a thousand tongues, to plead against an immediate separation. Their clamour is heard, and the heedless souls follow on for the present, "not knowing that it is for their life." They will not be slaves forever. A little longer will they amuse themselves with that which affords them so much delight; resolving most seriously that in a short time they will be serious, and remember that they must die. Death, however, does not wait for them. The whirls of the vortex will acquire strength and velocity every hour; and while they glide merrily round and round, they are unconsciously hurried to the gulph beneath, whence there is no deliverance.

All classes of the impenitent are alike, in holding fast the same delusion. They are all warned by the word, and providence, and Spirit of God. Many is the time when the delaying soul feels that *now* is the day of salvation, and that he can no longer resist the Holy Ghost. Eternal life and death are before him, and every conceivable motive urges him to an immediate decision. But it is hard work to repent, and renounce the world. Satan and a wicked heart cry, "A little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more folding of the hands to sleep."—He listens, he obeys. He has no intention of lying down in sorrow and despair. He does not mean to make his bed in hell. He does not mean to live and die under condemnation and wrath, *always* saying to Christ, "Depart from me." He will only say, "Go thy way *for this time*." When a "convenient season" shall come, he will flee to the Saviour's arms. He will not be a slave to sin *much* longer; *just now* he must be let alone, and remain in the congregation of the dead. The Saviour is grieved, and the Spirit departs. Soon God says, "He is joined to his idols; let him alone." And wo indeed to the poor sinner, when God departs from him.

Is it possible that the children of light can be guilty of the same folly and presumption? However that may be, it *is* possible that those can do it on whom the vows of God lie. How often do they wander; how often do they slumber; how grievously do they neglect the duties of their high vocation!—How often, too, does their compassionate Lord utter his warning voice, saying, "Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead." They are startled by his voice, and half resolved to obey. But the thought of to-morrow comes in, and present repose is grateful. They will not repel the summons. No, not they. They are made free from sin, and cannot do the works of darkness. They have lifted up their hands unto the Lord, and they cannot, will not, go back.—They will merely take their ease for an hour, and very quickly renew their strength like the eagles. In a short time they will begin to labour, and pray, and fight, and run, with the most zealous and most devoted of his friends. Their resolutions are made in their own strength, and so come to nought. They are insincere and provoking to the Searcher of hearts. They are soon erased from their hearts, but are registered in his book of remembrance, among the most enormous transgressions of the ungodly. Such Christians are the greatest hindrance to the conversion of sinners, and the revival of God's work.

Now, whoever it may be, a sinner or a saint, that pursues this course, let him beware. Let him not "lay the flattering unction to his soul," that he shall *ever* be freed from the bondage of sin, by resolving to be free by a future effort. While you thus resolve and thus delay, you *must* remain under the dominion of the tyrant. You remain there too by your own free and cordial consent; and God himself cannot liberate your soul, without first breaking up the delusion, and scattering it to the winds. God cannot make you free, while you thus sell yourself to iniquity, and hug the chains that bind you.

From the Evangelist.

PRAYER MEETINGS.

There is a heavy responsibility on Christians who attend prayer meetings. This responsibility should be deeply felt. Instead of this, how much heedlessness is there; and how great the guilt contracted by this heedlessness! Will not Christians be persuaded to think *deliberately* concerning this matter? Incalculable evil arises from want of deliberate thought. "My people will not consider," is alledged by God as the ground of their unnatural rebellion. Let us *consider* a few things respecting prayer meetings.

Suppose that a single prayer meeting is rendered less efficient than it otherwise would have been, in consequence of one member being in an unsuitable frame of mind and heart. Can any one calculate the amount of evil that may hence result? Suppose such an one to have led in prayer.—Will there not be a greater amount of evil? Suppose that in this way, a prayer meeting is rendered uninteresting or wearisome, so that some will not attend it, and others find it profitless? What estimate can be made of such a circumstance! Who can tell its direct effect; who can count its remote consequence? *Are these things enough considered?*

It is very important that a prayer meeting should not be wearisome. Such prayer meetings will be not merely uninviting, but repulsive; and what is worse, in those who attend, it may destroy the spirit of prayer, and induce a habit of contented mockery!

All human instrumentality is governed by principles arising out of the constitution of our nature. It is not just nor scriptural reasoning to say of any service—this is for God; and however performed, with his blessing it will be fruitful; without his blessing it must be barren. It is true, indeed, that the bless-

ing of God is all in all; every thing which it attends must prosper; nothing without it can be, or come to, good; but we have no right to expect his blessing upon any thing injudiciously done. He requires the best; and he will not accept that "wherein is blemish or any evil favouredness." He has said to his people, "In all things that I have said unto you, *be circumspect*." "Behold I send an angel before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared. *Beware of him, and obey his voice: Provoke him not; for he will not pardon your transgressions*; FOR MY NAME IS IN HIM." The service of God requires the best exercise of all onr faculties. Is he not worthy of this? Oh, that we could realise his infinite condescension in accepting any service we can render! Oh, that we could realise the infinite unworthiness of our holiest things! We should then be *circumspect;* then we should indeed beware how we mocked our Maker. If any thing should call forth our best efforts, it should be God's service. I say God's service, not to display ourselves, but to be useful, to do good, to *serve God*. Here we need the caution, *circumspect! beware!* We have no idea how wicked our hearts are, or how much they deceive us. Our Saviour tells us, that souls go to judgment under this deception, and with the question in their mouths, "Have we not prophesied in thy name," receive the awful answer, "I never knew you." In relation to the subject now before us, how many seek their own gratification, and for their own gratification hinder the work of God! We continually love to display ourselves. Let no one think himself safe on this point. Without continual prayer, watching and precaution, all will incur great guilt, and expose themselves to great danger in this very matter. We all overrate ourselves. Let us use great diligence, in watching and in prayer, to learn our true duty and perform it, so as to be most useful, and to avoid all self-seeking.

A prayer meeting should be conducted with spirit. A dull and heavy mode of conducting a meeting, will make it dull and heavy. The person conducting the meeting should be prepared. No time should be lost in turning over leaves. A passage of scripture, short, and selected for point and impressiveness, should be read; and a few verses, not exceeding two or three generally at one time, selected in like manner, should be sung. Any remarks should be pertinent and brief. On this point every one should examine himself carefully and unsparingly; for we do not tell to each other our faults; and we shall not, without pains-taking and impartiality, suspect our own faults. A prayer-meeting should be confined carefully within its limited time. It is far better that people leave a meeting, remarking that it broke up too soon, than that it has been held too long. In case different members of a meeting conduct it in turns, the member should be named at the preceding meeting, that he may be present and prepared. Variety may thus be given. These are small matters; but small things do not always produce small consequences.

But I am confident that the greatest hindrance to the usefulness of prayer-meetings, as well as one of the greatest impairers of all prayer, as a means of grace, is the length of prayers. The nature and degree of this evil, if we would look at it, would make us shudder. A tedious prayer will assuredly destroy the spirit of prayer, and excite a bad spirit in its place. How wicked, how awfully wicked, is such a spirit in the very act of prayer! How great is his sin who excites it! Read what is recorded of a like sin; a sin arising, it is true, from conduct externally more culpable, but still of the same nature: "Wherefore the sin of the young men was very great before the Lord; for men abhorred the offering of the Lord." I need not say, that when a tedious prayer excites a bad spirit, men do in fact abhor the offering of the Lord. Without great watchfulness, care, and self-denial, a person will make a tedious prayer. People, when talking, are not aware how time passes. They are gratified themselves, while wearing out the patience of all around them. This same difficulty insinuates itself into prayer. You will hear those who are remarkable for the tediousness of their prayers, complain of the long prayers of others. This proves a want of watchfulness; that they are sinning grievously, without being aware of it. This is a solemn subject; and to those who look to prayer as man's great means of power with God, this view of it presents humbling, but practical and momentous considerations.

A LAYMAN.

TEMPERANCE.

The following communication, for the Temperance Head, has at least an excellent moral:—

For the Western Recorder.

THE WORM OF THE STILL.

INTO Serpents, of old, crept the author of ill;
But Satan now works in the Worm of the Still.
Of all his migrations this last he likes best:
How the arrogant reptile here raises his crest!
How he joys to transform, by his magical spell,
The sweet food of the earth to the essence of hell!
He ferments and corrupts every species of grain,
To famish the stomach, and madden the brain.
By his "Water of Life," what distraction and fear!
In the fire of its phrenzy what spectres appear!
What orgies the nights of the drunkard display!
How restless his sleep! how benighted his day!
The fatal delirium in horror will end.
A dram is his country, his idol, his friend;
Till his ossified heart hates itself at the last,
And a dram nerves his hand for the death-doing blast.

O, think not that Satan, still plotting our harm,
Has ever forsaken his serpentine form;
This serpent will never want poison to kill,
While the fat of our fields feeds the *Worm of the Still.*

C. R.

ADVOCATES OF TEMPERANCE.

The committee of the Northern Liberties, Kensington, and Penn Township Temperance Society, speak of the lectures of Mr. Graham, agent of the Pennsylvania Society, in the following terms:—

"It is with the utmost satisfaction that your committee state, that those lectures were always attended by very large audiences, who evinced deep interest in the subject, and although the weather was extremely cold, and several evenings very inclement, the church [St. John's] was crowded to overflowing. He delivered one lecture which was especially confined to the ladies, to one of the most crowded audiences that perhaps ever assembled in Philadelphia."

Mr. Graham's temperance lectures, in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, (says the Genius of Temperance), have just closed, having occupied three or four evenings in a week, for four successive weeks. The room was crowded constantly, to overflowing, by a highly respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen, including a large proportion of the society of Friends, many of whom had heard his former course, and are anxious for its further extension or repetition. So great was the press to hear, that hundreds went away every night, unable to gain admission. Tickets were used, though distributed without sale. Even on stormy evenings, the seats were crowded nearly half an hour before the time, by ladies as well as gentlemen. Nearly all of this course was heard by the writer of this article—one of the editors of this paper; who would consider the treat, to any friend of the cause, worth a trip from New-York to Philadelphia, with a ten dollar bill to boot, and time well spent. Mr. Graham will be heard with most profit by those who have most studied the principles of the temperance reformation, though he has the rare talent of interesting all who hear him.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

The following was adopted at a late meeting of the Baltimore Methodist Conference, and ordered to be published in the Advocate and Journal:—

"We, the members of the Baltimore Annual Conference, being deeply convinced that the *manufacture* and *sale*, as well as the use of ardent spirits, are inconsistent with the best interests of the community, and therefore incompatible with the christian profession and character, do hereby express our decided disapprobation of our members being concerned in the *distillation and traffic of ardent spirits*. And with these views the members of this conference invite all our lay brethren to get up petitions and memorials for the next General Conference, praying that respectable body to take such measures as they in their wisdom shall judge best, to prevent the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits by the members of the methodist episcopal church. And we also pledge ourselves to aid such of our lay brethren in our respective circuits and stations as may attempt to get up such memorials; and we also beg leave to call the attention of the other annual conferences, and our lay brethren throughout the connection, to this important subject, and request them to adopt similar measures in relation to it, that the General Conference may have before them a full expression of the sentiments of our people on this subject throughout the whole connection.

Charleston, S. C.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of the South-Carolina Society for the Promotion of Temperance, and of the Young Men's Temp. Society of Charleston, was held at the depository. The President of the former Society, Tho's S. Grimke, Esq. took the chair, supported by George Buist, Esq. President of the Young Men's Society. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Leland. After an explanation of the object of the meeting by the President, two resolutions were offered;—the first by Rev. Mr. Beman, upon the importance of temperance efforts in our cities, which he supported in a very interesting address; and the second by Edw. S. Courtenay, Esq. upon the pledge of total abstinence, which was regarded as an acceptable offering by the patriot. Before the second resolution was put, Mr. Grimke made a brief and pertinent address upon what constituted the character of a patriot, in which he alluded to the current mistakes upon the subject, and clearly showed that every individual, in his appropriate sphere, might be a patriot if he chose, and could evince to society that he possessed that character, by taking a decided stand against the ravages of intemperance. Mr. Beman, who had been particularly invited to address these societies, was the principal speaker, and his object was to lift the covering a little, that gentlemen might see some of the effects of strong drink upon our city's population, and to point out some of the obvious remedies for staying the evil. The meeting was closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Baird; after which a number of gentlemen enrolled their names. From this meeting we have reason to expect that a new impulse will be given to the cause of temperance in this city.—*Observer.*

Millbury, Mass.—The following resolutions were adopted by a vote almost unanimous, at a meeting recently held in this town:—

"*Resolved*, That considering the extensive and injurious effect which ardent spirit has upon the community, by increasing pauperism and crime, the good of this town does not require the vending of it within the limits of its jurisdiction.

"*Resolved*, That the selectmen be requested not to recommend any person or persons to the court of sessions, to obtain a license for retailing."

Why was all this waste?—Some five or six weeks since, a professor of religion in the county of ——, was informed that a merchant in Rochester had poured two or three barrels of whiskey on the ground.—This man immediately set off to spread the news through his neighbourhood; and every where he came, he cried out against the sin of throwing away *so much* property. In this cry he was joined by all the sots, tipplers and temperate drinkers in the vicinity, and a most dismal howling was kept up for some days. In fact, they appeared almost ready to dress in mourning on the occasion.—*Roch. Observer.*

Rhode-Island.—The Associations connected with the "Warwick and Coventry United Temperance Association," (R. I.) embracing a large manufacturing population, contain more than 700 members.

Temperance Papers.—In Washington county, N. Y. there are *four* newspapers, that devote part of their columns every week to the cause of temperance. The temperance societies in the county contain 5000 members.

A *Temperance Tavern* is established at Doylestown, Pa. by Mr. Joseph Burrows.

INTELLIGENCE.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

REFORMATION IN FRANCE.

The information communicated to our readers respecting the secession from the Roman catholic church in France, has received confirmation from so many sources, that its truth cannot be doubted. A correspondent of the London Record, in Edinburgh, says, "The French letter reached me yesterday, and my surprise would have been equal to the information which it conveyed, had I not been in some measure prepared for it by information transmitted to friends here, through the Scottish episcopal bishop now at Paris." The following additional information is from the Record:—

"Our readers would observe on the 20th ult. a notice in our columns of the abandonment of the church of Rome, by a body of the French clergy. We now revert to it for the purpose of saying that it was substantially correct.

"The secession is on a very large scale indeed. The numbers, by the accounts which have reached us, amount to at least 2500, in which number, we understand, even bishops are included.

"They purpose wholly to separate themselves from the papal church, and we believe, also from the state. As the directory of faith, they profess to rest wholly on the scriptures; and we understand a confession, grounded on this basis, and satisfactory as far as it goes, is already in circulation:—"No pope; no infallible church; no Latin mass; two sacraments; no celibacy of priests; no injunction to auricular confession." The first general meeting was held, we understand, in Paris, last *Sunday;* but the result of it has not reached us.

"This movement is certainly one of great moment, and strikingly remarkable, even amongst the stirring events of this momentous era. Whereunto a commencement on so large a scale will grow, it is impossible to estimate.

"In every case, the event will be important, as weakening the Roman beast.—Whether it will possess the still deeper interest of constituting a true, spiritual church, we have at present no evidence before us.

"We need not conceal, however, that our fears on this head are stronger than our hopes. God has spoken of a nation being born in a day, and with what gladness should we join the church's chorus of praise, were evidence of the commencement of the fulfilment of such promises afforded us! But our hope of this, in the present instance, is against hope.

"A sketch of the proposed confession of faith of this new church is already in this country, and has been shown to several of the bishops, who of course feel deeply interested in the event."

FOUR DAYS' MEETING IN BOSTON.

Notice had been given, in the orthodox and congregational churches of Boston, on Sabbath the 10th ult. that meetings for preaching and prayer were to be holden during four days of that week. The order of exercises was prescribed, and Christians and impenitent men invited to attend. The meetings commenced on the following Tuesday; morning prayer-meetings at half past five, and preaching three times in the day. The Christian Watchman contains a notice of the meetings during Tuesday and Wednesday, from which the Religious Intelligencer presents the following abstract:—

"In the afternoon of Tuesday, Dr. Beecher preached from 2 Cor. v, 20—"*Be ye reconciled to God.*" The importance of immediate submission to the gospel, and the motives which should operate to produce an entire and cordial reconciliation to God, were exhibited. In the evening, Dr. Wisner preached, from Psalm 50th, 21, 22. The false estimates which unregenerate men make of their own character and the character of others, and the erroneous standards by which they judge, were contrasted with the judgment and unerring decisions of Almighty God, who determines character by the holy requisitions of his righteous law.

"On Wednesday forenoon, Dr. Jenks preached from 2 Cor. v, 11—"*Knowing, therefore, the terror of the Lord, we persuade men.*" The preacher spoke of the terror here referred to, as that which is now and must continue to be manifested against God's enemies. By the certain infliction of judgment on the incorrigibly impenitent, he endeavoured to persuade to an acceptance of the gospel.

"In the afternoon of Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of New-Haven, preached from 2 Cor. vi, 2—"Behold now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." The doctrine of the discourse was, *the obligation of sinners to immediate repentance.* This was urged from the language of scripture, which admits of no delay in this great duty.

"*Evening.*—Dr. T. preached again, from John iii, 20. "Every one that doeth evil hateth the light; neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved." His discourse was solemn, argumentative, and awakening. After a brief exposition of his text, he proceeded to show its truth, in exposing the vain excuses and artifices by which men evade the force of divine truth, and the wickedness and danger of such a course. One artifice is infidelity.—Whether it were possible that there could be an honest infidel, he said might be speedily determined. He gave an example in the prince of infidels, Voltaire, who in the horrors of his death-bed would at one time supplicate the mercy of Christ, and at another blaspheme his name. This was the man who shook continental Europe with his unbelief, and with the watch-word, "Crush the wretch!" meaning Jesus Christ and his doctrine. Another artifice, by which immediate attention to religion is evaded, is, the hope of attending to it at some future time. Multitudes deceived themselves in this way. But we have not room to proceed.

"Dr. Beecher arose after Dr. Taylor's sermon was concluded, and observed that there would immediately be a meeting for inquirers. All were invited to stay, who were in doubt whether what are called revivals of religion are of God; and all those who believed the salvation of their souls of great importance; and all who would stay, if they did not fear that some of their friends at home might be offended; and all who intended to seek religion now, or at some future time, not meaning to die without it; and all who would stay, if they thought they could be invisible; and all who believed that there might be a reality in religion; and all who had passed through several revivals, and though partly awakened, remained unconverted; and all who had been concerned for their soul at several different seasons, and felt discouraged about taking up the subject again, being almost hopeless; and all who felt determined to consider religion now as a personal concern; and all who had imagined that they had been waiting for the Spirit of God to awaken them, but had never done any thing towards their own conversion; and all who would stay, if they thought this were the last opportunity they should have to attend an inquiry-meeting; and also those who had recently cherished a hope in Christ. It is believed that one thousand persons tarried."

Intelligence from Russia, furnished by Mr. Graves, an English missionary in Russia, conveys the idea of a high tone of religious feeling in the family of the Emperor. Every thing like profligacy is banished from the society of Nicholas and the Empress, who are patterns of conjugal fidelity. The bible is read by the former daily, and he sustains all the charitable institutions in which his mother was said to be heartily engaged. His children are brought up to adorn their stations, and to be blessings to the world. Prince Galitzin always attends the children, and though considered a man of talents, is much respected as a Christian. Large schools are maintained by government for the education of poor children; but in this great city, the mass of the people never hear of such a book as the bible. So says a correspondent of the New-York Evangelist.—*Bap. Reg.*

Claims of the Beast disputed.—The Porte refuses to recognise the Armenian catholic archbishop, appointed by the court of Rome; appearing unwilling to admit as chief of a numerous class of its subjects, a man clothed with other powers than those given by the Porte. Therefore, it proposes that the Armenian catholic nation shall nominate another of its choice, whose election shall be submitted to the ratification of the Sultan. This decision has been notified to the internuncio of Austria, and the French ambassador, who recognises the justness of the Porte's objections, and proposes a compromise, by which the archbishops chosen by the Armenian catholic nation shall have temporal administration, while the archbishop appointed by the court of Rome shall retain the spiritual power.—*Christian Index.*

A respectable Fraternity.—Accounts just received from Spain, announce the death of the prior of the convent of Basilius. It appears that the monks of Basilius are reputed gamblers, and in consequence of a dispute arising out of a turn of a card, a quarrel ensued the other night, "when," adds the account, "the prior was found murdered in his bed, with his hands tied!" The ghostly fathers were all taken into custody.

Emigration to the United States.—The London "World," of Feb. 21st, has the following article:—"We find by letters from the country, that numbers of excellent persons, in various parts, are arranging to leave their native land for America. From one town a minister, Sunday school teachers, and many families, are about to embark to form a colony in the valley of the Mississippi; and indeed, there seems to be a general impression prevailing through the country, that Europe is about to undergo some terrible convulsion, and that Providence has provided an asylum for the peaceable and pious in the new world. Now, ardently as we desire the prosperity of America, we confess that we are unwilling that good men should quit their native land; a land blessed by heaven above all lands, and requiring only a real union of Christian souls, to render it the praise of the whole earth."

Sunday School Meeting at Augusta, Geo.—A very interesting meeting, in regard to the valley enterprise, was lately held in Augusta. Some persons were opposed to doing any thing for the valley of the Mississippi, while so few Sabbath schools existed in Georgia. They would do all the work there is to be done at home, before they go abroad. One gentleman proposed a resolution that all their contributions should be devoted to the establishment of schools at home, and the clothing of poor children, before they embark in foreign efforts! After several addresses, the meeting was adjourned to another evening. In the mean time, the friends of "foreign efforts" subscribed nearly *six hundred dollars* towards the valley enterprise.—There was much discussion at the second meeting; after which the resolution to do the work at home first, was passed unanimously. The friends of Sunday schools in the valley had accomplished their object, and were willing that those who were so much disposed to labour nearer home should have a chance. We doubt, after all, whether these advocates for "charity at home" will be very thankful for this fine opportunity given them to work. We suspect the Georgia Sabbath schools will have to be established by those who subscribed to aid the "foreign effort."—*Conn. Obs.*

Sabbath Schools in Rhode-Island.—Highly commendable and successful efforts have been made in Rhode-Island during the past year, by the friends of instruction, for the increase and multiplication of Sabbath schools. The several schools are given as follows, in a report of the society:—

"There have been during the past summer one hundred and sixty-one schools in operation in this state; one hundred and eight of which are auxilliary to the Rhode Island Sunday School Union. These schools embrace eleven thousand five hundred and forty-five scholars. Connected with these schools, are libraries containing thirteen thousand and sixty-nine volumes."

Virginia supplied with Bibles.—The report of the Bible Society of Virginia, presented at the 18th anniversary, the present month, says: "The work is *virtually done*, though not entirely completed," and some counties have since been reported as supplied. At the commencement of the year embraced in the report, only sixteen counties were supplied, and eighty-nine were to be explored. During the year ending April 1st, there have been distributed in the state, 54,400 copies of the scriptures.

Blountville, Tenn.—A correspondent in this place writes:—"The cause of the bible has here succeeded well. Our country is almost supplied. In 1385 families, about 550 were found destitute of the bible, all which are nearly supplied."

South-Carolina Sabbath School Union.—For want of a regular agent for this society, the officers are about to visit different parts of the state to promote its objects. It designs establishing a Sabbath school in every neighbourhood where it is practicable.

Louisiana Colleges.—The House of Representatives of Louisiana has voted to appropriate $15,000 annually, for four years, to Louisiana, Jefferson and Franklin Colleges, in equal portions—the state to have a right to keep 15 pupils at college.

Choctaw Testament.—The translation of one of the gospels into the Choctaw language has been nearly finished by the missionaries, and will probably be printed during the next summer. Other books are in a state of forwardness.

Detroit.—A Society for the monthly distribution of Tracts, another by the name of the Michigan Sabbath School Union Society, and another entitled the Detroit Sabbath School Union, were formed at one evening meeting a few weeks past.

Sabbath School Preacher.—Rev. President Humphrey is to preach the annual sermon at the meeting of the Am. Sunday School Union in May, Rev. Professor Rice having declined in consequence of ill health.

Theological Work.—The London Morning Herald announces a work on natural theology, by Lord Brougham and Vaux, and Charles Bell, Esq.

Rev. Mr. Ferris.—It is with great gratification we state the return of Rev. Mr. Ferris, of the south Dutch church, from his voyage to St. Augustine, whither he went last fall, for the benefit of his health. He is much improved, and there is every propect of his soon becoming entirely recovered.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

The Treasurer of the New York State Colonisation Society, acknowledges the receipt of the liberal donation of two hundred and fifty dollars, from Henry W. Delavan, Esq.—*ib.*

The Norwich (Conn.) Sabbath School Union has resolved, at its seventh annual meeting, to establish a Sabbath school in every place within its bounds, where it is practicable.

REVIVALS.

Utica.—About forty persons united with Rev. Mr. Aikin's church, last Sabbath, on profession, and four by letter. The season was precious.

Martinsburgh, Lewis Co.—The following has been communicated to us, as an extract of a letter from a clergyman at the north, to a gentleman in this vicinity, dated Martinsburgh, April 20, 1831:—

"*Dear Brother*—Through the abounding goodness of God, I am able to talk, pray, and preach, though feeble in body. I promised to write you respecting the three days' meeting in this place. The meeting is still continued, though this is the ninth day since its commencement. The Lord has come down in his mighty power, and we have seen such scenes, as you and I never witnessed. We have had three sermons on each day. Our prayer-meetings have been deeply interesting. In these it is that the power of God has been most signally manifested. We do not pretend to number converts; but I have no doubt that more than one hundred are now indulging a hope that they have passed from death unto life. The work is still going on at Stow's Square."

Lowville and *Denmark*, we also learn, are enjoying seasons of the outpourings of the Spirit. The work commenced in all these places about six or seven weeks since, and is the result, so far as is known, of three days' meetings. A person who spent the month of March in that district of country, and attended three protracted meetings, says that in all of them the special presence of God was manifest.

"At Stow's Square, on the last day of the meeting, seventy four took the anxious seats. In a few days, fifteen or sixteen were rejoicing in hope, and great numbers inquiring what they should do to be saved. Almost that whole extent of country appears to be more or less under the influence of the Spirit."

Middlebury, Vt.—A correspondent of the Vermont Chronicle, under date of April 9th, mentions the existence of a revival at this place, and gives some of the particulars. Alluding to an article which had recently appeared in the Chronicle, in favour of "protracted meetings," having somewhat of a restricted character, he gives the details of a meeting recently held at Middlebury, which has been connected with the promotion of the revival. We make the following extract:—

"During the whole time, crowded prayer meetings were held at five o'clock in the morning. It may be stated, too, that the several public prayer meetings, which preceded the sermons, were so conducted, that short prayers were succeeded by short addresses; and these prayers were generally offered for specified subjects, and those addresses made to distinct classes of persons. Several prayers were likewise offered for persons, at their own request, or at the request of their friends. During the meeting, the church publicly renewed their covenant, and united in confession, and supplication for pardoning mercy and sanctifying grace.

"The scene of the last evening, Thursday, that last and great day of the feast, I will not attempt to describe. Its imposing solemnities depended on circumstances too delicate to admit a description. When many—I will not conjecture how many—when a large number of persons of different ages and classes presented themselves as anxious sinners, requesting the prayers of their christian friends, the overwhelming solemnity of the scene could only be felt by those who were permitted to witness it. It cannot be so described as to excite sympathetic feelings in other minds. It seemed as if an awful crisis had arrived, and the destiny of immortal souls was about to be decided. The exercises of this evening brought the appointed meeting to a close. The church, however, with many anxious sinners, held a meeting yesterday, not at all inferior in point of interest and apparent efficacy to any which had preceded. Indeed, the meetings, during the whole season, "the four days," were all crowded and solemn. The prayers were appropriate, absorbing to the pious soul, and it would seem, prevalent with God. The sermons and addresses were full of truth, and generally delivered with great simplicity, pungency, and directness. Of course, the result was such as may always be expected, when the two great agencies of the gospel are so powerfully and so continuously exercised; when so much sanctifying truth is exhibited, accompanied by so many "effectual, fervent prayers." The results were such, as your correspondent *Presbuteros* has shown might reasonably be anticipated from such a "protracted meeting," properly called and judiciously conducted. The results *were*, did I say? *The results, all the results*, will be known only in the world to come. But surely the present appearances are glorious, and to many astonishing—closing the mouth of the scoffer, and causing the Christian to cry out, "What hath God wrought!" Many, who had hitherto lived without God in the world, are now rejoicing in hope. Many are anxiously inquiring what they must do to be saved; and an awful solemnity seems to rest on the minds of a large portion of the community.

"And now, Mr. Editor, let me request for the members of our college, academy, and female seminary, and for the inhabitants of this village and town, an interest in your prayers, and in the prayers of every Christian, who may read this communication. Oh, it is a critical moment with us; a season of awful interest and tremendous solemnity; a season big with consequences to immortal souls, to the church of Christ, and perhaps to the far distant heathen."

Revival among Episcopalians.—The following is from the Episcopal Recorder, a paper highly evangelical, published in Philadelphia:—

"The favourable appearances which have been noticed in recent numbers of our paper, still continue. Indeed, through the goodness of God, the prospect continues to brighten. We are justified, we think, by facts, in stating that there is a revival of religion in two of the episcopal churches in this city. A large number of persons are inquiring with deep and absorbing anxiety from their ministers, what they must do to be saved. The number of such persons in one of the churches, is stated to be forty; in another sixty. We trust in due time we shall be able to state in a more satisfactory manner, the *results* of this work of the Spirit. We trust, too, that his influences will be extensively felt in other congregations, not only here, but throughout our land, and that in comparison with the final results, this will merit the name only of "the day of small things."

"Some of the episcopal churches in New-York have also partaken largely of the blessing God has poured out upon his people. Thirty-four have already been added to the communion of Rev. Dr. Milnor's church, and a still larger accession may be expected to the church in Brooklyn, of which Rev. C. P. M'Ilvaine is rector. We have been informed that seventy persons in that congregation were not long since, seeking personal direction from their minister in the way of salvation."

A Revival commenced at a Temperance Meeting.—The following letter (says the Rochester Observer) was received by a gentleman in this village, and politely handed us for publication:—

Evans, April 6th, 1831.

DEAR BROTHER—You may probably have heard of the mighty work of God's power in this town, which has very recently commenced among Brother Beardsley's people. It commenced last week on Tuesday, immediately after the return of brothers and sisters from Buffalo. A temperance meeting was the time when God came down by his Spirit, in a most wonderful manner, very similar in its effects to pentecostal times. Brother Parmale preached the discourse, and perceiving some little tenderness in the assembly, he suggested to Brother B. the propriety of calling upon sinners to immediately come out upon the Lord's side. Brother B. with great unbelief and trembling anxiety, consented, and the request was put in the usual way. One poor sinner after a little time came forward. The effect was electrical; the place was a Bochim almost in an instant. Parents were seen as in the twinkling of an eye, beseeching their ungodly children to repent, and make present business of the subject of religion; and they were soon seen coming forward for the prayers of Christians, in a drove, with sobs, and tears, saying, "What shall I do to be saved." A four days' meeting was immediately appointed, which has now been continued six days.—When it will be closed we know not. The whole town seems to be shaken. The Lord seems literally to have poured down upon this divided, distracted people, a shower of blessings so large that there is not room enough to receive it. No place is sufficiently large to accommodate the audience, and we are obliged frequently to send the church and young converts to pray by themselves, while we preach to sinners, and beseech them to become reconciled to God.

The church have resolved to build an addition to the school-house immedately, and intend to have it fitted up and ready by the next Sabbath. We say to them, "Rise up and build;" and while I am writing, the deacons and others are around us with broad axes, squares, and compasses, preparing the way of the Lord, and endeavouring to make his paths straight, while others are pressing into the kingdom of God.

Being sent for by Brother B. I immediately came to his help, and my soul is greatly refreshed in this mighty work of grace.

I write you in great haste, for I go to preach to dying sinners this moment.

Your's, in christian love.

New-Haven Gymnasium.—An extract of a letter published in a late number of the New-York Observer, from a writer in this city, who states that he is personally acquainted with the pupils of the gymnasium of the Messrs. Dwights, contains the following statement of the fruits of the revival in that school:—

New-Haven, April 11, 1831.

There have here been about twelve or thirteen boys hopefully converted; and all the domestics, but one, in the family, who were not before professors. The truth has been presented faithfully, morning & evening, at family prayers; and in private conversation daily. The studies, without any of them being omitted, were so arranged as to permit the boys to have full time to attend to religion. There has been one fact which has struck me with peculiar power; and that is, that when the truth is presented clearly and faithfully to a young mind, which has not been perverted by false views of religion, the truth takes almost instantaneous effect. I have seen almost instantaneous submission produced by a single representation of the truth, in a

manner adapted to the comprehension of children. I write these facts, that it may be seen, that in *schools*, means can be used, without the slightest attempt at excitement, which, with the blessing of God, will produce conversion in the minds of young children. Most of the pupils whose minds are matured, I hope, are now pious, and several others are solemnly, and, I trust, permanently impressed. G. B.

Maine.—Some facts indicate the existence of a strong and prevailing desire for the revival of religion in this state. Many ministers, as well as laymen, have been remarkably roused to exert themselves in the cause of Christ, with unusual zeal; and this simultaneously, and without previous consultation or concert. Elements seem to be set in motion, which are destined to operate an extensive reformation, if the people of God should not grow weary and faint in their minds. Unbelief and languid zeal will probably be among the causes of their humiliation this day, and full deliverance from those evils the subject of their earnest and united prayer in their solemn assemblies; and may their humiliation be accepted, and their prayers and intercessions avail with God, through the compassionate Mediator.—*Ch. Mirror.*

Sullivan, Me.—Elder Darling writes to the editor of the Portland Advocate, under date of March 18th, as follows:—

"In my letter to you, Jan. 6th, I gave an account of the commencement of a work of divine grace in Sullivan, which has proved, as we hoped, to be the beginning of good days. Since that time, the work has been powerful and glorious. Many that were stout hearted, and far from righteousness, some of whom were strong advocates for universal salvation, have bowed to the sceptre of the Prince of Peace, and now bear living testimony that the gospel of Christ is the power of God and the wisdom of God to them that believe. Our meetings are solemn, still and impressive. Converts are clear and decided, and boldly advocate the cause of truth. A large proportion of such as have found peace in believing, are ship-masters and sailors, who do business on the mighty waters. Thirty-four, having obtained fellowship of the church, I have had the privilege of baptising and adding to the church, four of whom were advanced in life.—There are now several candidates waiting an opportunity to come forward, and others are inquiring what they must do to be saved."

Charleston, S. C.—A few weeks ago, we mentioned that the state of religion in our churches in the city, was beginning to wear a more favourable aspect than usual. A meeting was held last Monday in the depository, for those who had recently begun to indulge a hope that they had passed from death to life, at which nearly fifty attended. A considerable number more would have been present, had they known of the meeting. The season was tender and affecting; and we still indulge the hope that these tokens of the divine presence are but as the drops which precede a plentiful shower.—*Observer.*

Penn-Yan, Yates Co.—A correspondent from this place says, under date of the 11th ult.—"Yesterday, fifty-eight were added to the church, as fruits of the revival in this village, under the preaching of Rev. C. Eddy. About ten more will come forward next communion; and the work is still in progress."

Starkey, Yates Co.—A correspondent says, "This town is now enjoying the special outpourings of the Holy Spirit. On the 3d ult. thirty-four persons were added to the presbyterian communion."

Guilford, Chenango Co.—Much anxiety, we learn, has been witnessed at this place, these three weeks past. A number are hoping.

New-Haven, Oswego County, is now among the highly favoured places.

Oswego Village, we learn, continues to be the scene of special visitation.

Buffalo, Auburn, Geneva.—Accounts from these places continue to be of a cheering character. The church at Buffalo, we understand, is now enjoying the labours of Rev. Mr. Finney. The work had, by the latest accounts, become deep and powerful. Some of the numerous subjects are from the conspicuous ranks in society.

Boston, Mass.—The Recorder, of the 27th ult. still speaks encouragingly of the progress of the work in that city.

Suffield, Conn.—Private letters mention that a revival has commenced in this place; a place, not long since, distinguished for its barrenness.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: MAY 3, 1831.

Pride.—The sensible ebullitions of this passion, which are so hateful to every christian heart, are by no means all that should excite our watchfulness on the subject of pride. There is less danger from these, in consequence of their being felt and hated. But there is a latent species of pride more common among Christians; more difficult to be detected and exposed; and in the same proportion, more injurious to the Christian's growth in grace. We allude to that secret estimate, which the heart, in all seeming honesty, makes of its own condition or attainments; the same thing which the apostle means, when he exhorts us not to think more highly of ourselves than we ought to think.

Self-knowledge, in this respect, is no doubt a very difficult attainment. How many a professed Christian, for example, who has scarce a breath of life within him, thinks more highly of himself than did the apostle Paul, when he said that he was "less than the least of all saints, and not fit to be called an apostle?" Which of the two must be right in such a case? And if the apostle, who had at the same time, by the grace of God, laboured more abundantly than the rest of the brethren, was in his own estimation less than the least; how small must these be, who labour not at all for the salvation of souls; who are continually under the influence of sloth; who stand all day idle in the market place, mingling with the idolatries of the land. Nay, how small in their attainments must those be, who have at length exchanged the service of God for that of mammon, till they have grieved the Spirit, darkened their evidence, and filled their inmost soul with bitterness?

Secret pride exists in so many countless ways, that it is often very difficult of detection.—It is peculiar to no one condition of the Christian, or state of progress in the divine life. It is seen in prosperity and adversity. It flourishes in activity and in sloth. It exists among the aged, the middle aged, and the young. All naturally incline to think of themselves more highly than they ought to think; and that too while they think soberly, deliberately, and, as they may suppose, with no small share of humility. The adversary does his best to promote this subtle species of self-deception; and perhaps he is never more generally successful, than in the spring of the year, after a winter which has proved a precious harvest season in spiritual things. Now is the time of special temptation. If he can now persuade Christians to corrode their hearts with care and anxiety about the things of the world, and push them headlong into business and into speculation, he knows perfectly well that his work is done. They will then, by degrees, forsake the prayer-meetings, abuse their closets, and finally come to look back with far more self-complacency upon the part they had acted in a past revival, than they ever dared to indulge during the period of their partial wakefulness.

O, that Christians would ever keep before them, the plain, simple, bible standard of duty. This might, in some measure, secure them against these wiles of the tempter. The greatest trouble often is, that when Christians become worldly, they begin to feel guilt and meanness, which they mistake for symptoms of penitence and humility. But it is perfectly consistent with *the indulgence* of that pride of which we are speaking, for Christians to be really ashamed of themselves, and to go with their heads bowed down like bulrushes, depressed with a latent sense of guilt and unfitness of character. They will often pronounce themselves unfit to attempt the more *active duties* of the Christian, and really make merit of neglecting them.

But, not to enlarge. Something is beginning to be the matter in several of the churches that were lately active. Brethren what is it? Why so much deceitful tranquility? Why such comparative indifference and sloth? Are sinners no longer dying? Has the mouth of the yawning pit been closed? Are there no more graves to be opened? no more souls that can be left to fill up the cup of their iniquity? Is it not time for Christians to pause; to examine themselves? The above hints, perhaps, may be timely for some; possibly for many—for all of us.

Wolff, the Missionary—having been sent for to visit England, by the London Society, in consequence of some of his alledged opinions and eccentricities, has withdrawn himself from that connection, and determined to penetrate thro' the continent of Africa to the Cape of Good Hope. The London Expositor speaks of his communication to the Board, on the subject, as manifesting a truly christian spirit.

Hamilton College.—We are desired to state, that the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of this institution will take place on the 2d Tuesday in May, in the village of Clinton, at 10 o'clock, A. M. As important business is to be transacted by the Board, the punctual attendance of its members is earnestly requested.

The annual exhibition of the Junior Class will be holden in the same village, on Wednesday the 11th inst. Exercises will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Western Sunday School Union.—The anniversary of this Society has been postponed to the 4th of July next; at which time the FIFTIETH anniversary of Sunday schools will be celebrated in the United States and Great-Britain.

Anniversaries.—The spring anniversaries commence next Monday in New-York. Union prayer-meeting every morning, at 6 o'clock, in Dr. Spring's church, conducted by different clergymen, in turn.

"*A Layman*"—referring to our suggestion about the ceasing of the daily sacrifice "*in the midst of the week*"—see Daniel, at the close of the 9th chapter—supposes that the phrase "*in the midst*," so frequently found in the bible, is not always used in its strictest sense; but may be nearly synonymous with the word *within*, &c. Hence he concludes, that the sacrifice spoken of, may refer to the passover which the Messiah kept with his disciples, for the last time previous to his death.

American Board.—The last of the articles touching the funds of this board, is published to-day. We hope the appeal will not be in vain. It must not be. Every friend of missions is bound to look to this subject, and every missionary association to increase its energies.

Hall of Science.—This noted rendezvous of infidelity in New-York, as appears by the city papers, is now opened for the regular preaching of the gospel on the Sabbath and other days of the week. Rev. Mr. Warren, a young man recently from New-Haven, is the preacher.

The following, from the Protestant, is, we presume, a fair specimen of the many things of a similar nature, which are found in popish countries:—

Spanish Play-Bill at Seville.—"To the Empress of Heaven, mother of the eternal Lord, the faithful centinel and rampart of all Spaniards, the most holy virgin Mary, *for her profit, and the augmentation of her worship*, the COMEDIANS of this city will exhibit a most entertaining comedy, entitled the Universal Legate. The celebrated Romanus will *dance the fandango*, and the house will be illuminated."

Rev. Otto P. Hoyt is appointed corresponding secretary of the Western Education Society, as successor to Rev. Mr. Eells.

We learn that Rev. Mr. Wisner, of Ithaca, has gone to Rochester, in compliance with a call recently received from that place.

NOTICE.

Clergymen visiting our city during the approaching religious anniversaries, are requested to call at Mr. *John P. Haven's* Bookstore, in the American Tract Society House, No. 142, Nassau street, that their christian brethren may have the opportunity of furnishing them with accommodations during the anniversaries.

The invitation is cordially given, with an assurance from the undersigned, that it will be esteemed a privilege by our christian friends, especially at this season of unusual religious solemnity, to entertain ministers of Christ in their families.

LOWELL HOLBROOK,
ARTHUR TAPPAN, W. M. HALSTED,
JOHN STEARNS, ABIJAH FISHER,
ELISHA COIT, J. WHEELWRIGHT,
MOSES ALLEN, R. T. HAINES.

New-York, April 23, 1831.

POLITICAL.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, April 23.—In the Senate, the bill providing for draining the Cayuga marshes, after being so amended as merely to authorise a survey, was passed, and has become a law.

In the Assembly, Mr. Selden offered three resolutions, declaring, in substance, that it is impolitic to adopt the system of borrowing money, to meet the ordinary expenses of government; that raising money by tax is calculated to insure economy and fidelity in our officers; and some other propositions. But the house refused to consider them, ayes 14, noes 83.

Mr. Edmonds, from the canal committee, on the petition of sundry owners and captains of boats, praying for relief from the injuries arising from the use of water from the canal, for the use of mills, made a report, concluding with a joint resolution, that the canal commissioners do suspend all further proceedings under the statute authorising the leasing of the waters of the canals, and of any works appendant thereto.—Adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, with the bill *to abolish imprisonment for debt*, with amendments. One of the amendments was, that the bill should only apply to debts created after the 1st of June next; and that as to debts created before that time, the bill should not take effect till the 1st of March next. Laid on the table.

The two houses this day appointed John A. Dix, Esq. a regent of the university, in the place of Lieut. Gov. Livingston, resigned.

Monday, April 25.—The Senate reconsidered and passed the resolution from the Assembly, proposing an alteration in the state constitution, so that the mayor of New-York shall be elected by the people.

In the Assembly, Mr. Edmonds, from the canal committee, on the memorials of Gerrit Smith, preferring charges against Henry Seymour, for official misconduct, and praying for his removal from the office of canal commissioner, made a report, concluding with the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the erections in the Oswego river below the state dam at the village of Oswego, are trespasses upon the rights of the lessees of the surplus water at that dam, and it is the duty of the canal board to cause them to be removed, for the protection of such lessees.

Resolved, That Henry Seymour's interest in such erection, and in the land at Oswego, is not a violation of the statute which prohibits a canal commissioner's being interested in hydraulic works, dependent on the canal for a supply of water.

These resolutions were laid on the table till the afternoon.

Mr. Schoonmaker offered the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas various memorials have been presented to the Legislature, complaining of Henry Seymour, acting canal commissioner, leading to extensive and protracted investigations in our legislative proceedings, which can only be avoided by his removal: And whereas frequent changes of public officers, clothed with extraordinary powers, tends to restore the confidence of the people, and is promotive of a vigilant discharge of official duty: Therefore,

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That Henry Seymour is removed from the office of canal commissioner of this state.

This being a joint resolution, lies on the table one day.

The House refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate to the bill *to abolish imprisonment for debt*, as to the periods when it should take effect. [The Senate, on the return of the bill, resolved to adhere to the amendment.]

In the afternoon session, Mr. J. C. Spencer moved to take up the resolutions of the canal committee, reported this morning, in relation to Gerrit Smith's charge against H. Seymour, a canal commissioner. The motion was lost, 42 to 27.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in the consideration of the bill to loan the bank safety fund, and to increase the pay of the bank commissioners. The bill passed the committee of the whole.

Tuesday, April 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Bronson, from a majority of the committee on finance, reported *against* the passage of the bill from the Assembly, reducing the legal rate of interest to 6 per cent, for the reasons: 1st, that the bill fixed the interest below the maximum at which commerce has fixed it: 2d, they object to restrain the legal rate of interest to 6 per cent, because loans will be obtained at a higher rate; and 3d, if any evil exist, it is not within the means of legislation to cure it. The committee think, if the law be altered, it should be left to the contracting parties to fix their own rate. The report and bill were referred to the committee of the whole. [No further proceedings were had on this bill.]

The Senate, after four ballotings, elected the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, from the 2d district, President *pro tem.*

A resolution of thanks to the President was then passed, and a reply made by that officer.

In the Assembly, the bill to loan the bank fund, and to increase the pay of the commissioners, was read the third time, and *lost*, ayes 49, noes 55.

A committee of conference having been appointed, on the disagreement of the two houses in relation to the bill *to abolish imprisonment for debt*, the committee agreed to fix on the 1st of March, 1831, as the time when it should take effect, as to all debts. This amendment was concurred in by both houses; and the bill *has become a law.*

A resolution of thanks to the Speaker was then passed, and a reply made.

About 12 o'clock at noon, both houses adjourned *sine die.*

FOREIGN.

London dates to the 31st of March, were received by arrivals at New-York from Liverpool, last week.

From the accounts brought by these arrivals, it is believed that *war between France and Austria is inevitable*, in consequence of the Austrians having entered Bologna, thereby violating, not only the principle of non-intervention, but also breaking their promises to the French government, not to interfere for the suppression of revolt beyond those states over which the right of interference has been recognised by the French ministry.

England.—The British Parliament were about to adjourn to the 12th of April. On the 18th, it was expected that the second reading of the reform bill would take place. The subject of reform was frequently brought, in one shape or another, before the houses of parliament. On the 28th of March, Lord Wharncliff moved in the House of Peers, for a return of the population of the various counties, cities, towns, and boroughs, in England and Wales, upon the plan of the census of 1821. This brought on a long and earnest debate, in which the ministerial peers took part; and the Duke of Wellington said, "he did not think the representation of the country could be changed." A similar debate occurred in the House of Commons, on the presentation of a petition from the university of Cambridge, praying that great care might be used in extending the privilege of voting, so that it should not be placed in the hands of those who have no stake in the nation.

The London Courier says, that a dissolution of Parliament will not take place, unless on the third reading of the reform bill, it should be rejected. If it should pass by a small majority, it will be carried to the lords; and if rejected there, Parliament will then be dissolved immediately.

Poland.—Dates from Warsaw are to the 15th of March. The Russians were inactive, and intended to await the favourable season. The nobility and their dependents in Podolia, had risen *en masse* in favour of Poland, and had collected a body of cavalry of 15,000 men, which had advanced to Raminion, and joined the forces there; in consequence of which General Kreutz had retreated. It is stated in a letter from a Russian officer, of a late date, that the country in the rear of the Russians was laid entirely waste by the Poles. The insurrection in Polonia, it is said, will prove of considerable assistance to the Poles. The Emperor, it is also said, has formed a provisional government for Poland at Petersburgh, while Diebitsch is governor general. The troops fighting against the Poles are described as principally of the Flemish, Tartar, and Muscovite races, and the officers stupid and ignorant.

France.—The London Morning Herald mentions the recept of Paris papers to the 28th of March. Their tone is decidedly warlike. The entry of the Austrians into Bologna is no longer doubtful; but France is said to have addressed a letter to that power upon the subject, the answer to which was anxiously looked for in Paris, as upon it hung the question of immediate hostilities, or an equivocal peace.

The French government were about raising a large sum by loan, for the exigencies of the times, in order to prepare for war, if war should occur.

Spain.—From what little is found in the papers in relation to Spain, it appears that the late feeble attempts at revolution have proved abortive.

Portugal.—We learn from this country only that some of the recently arrested persons have been executed.

The accounts respecting the markets, received by the above arrival, had the effect of depressing the price of flour in the New-York market, about half a dollar per barrel.

From Guadaloupe.—The captain of the schr. Compeer, arrived at New-York, reports that the inhabitants of Guadaloupe were very much alarmed in consequence of several families having been poisoned by the negroes. About 300 of the latter have been imprisoned on Pigeon island.

Insurrection at Antigua.—The New-Haven Advertiser of Friday contains the following extract of a letter, dated Antigua, March 25, 1831:—

"This island is in a state of insurrection:—All business suspended; martial law in force; and nobody sleeps but on their arms. Prompt measures, however, have been taken; some slaves supposed to be ringleaders, apprehended; and trials by court martial to commence to-morrow. We hope a few days may restore order and security."

DOMESTIC.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Thursday morning last, about 7 o'clock, in the cabinet-maker's shop of Palmer & Dodge, above the canal, on Genesee street, in this village. The fire commenced in the work shop, in the third story, and was communicated from the stove to the shavings surrounding it. Before it was got under, the building in which it commenced, with five others adjoining—four of which were of brick, one a brick front, and the other of wood, and all of three stories—were destroyed.—They were occupied by Palmer & Dodge, C. Hart, and Perine & Rogers, cabinet-makers; Mrs. Wall, mantua-maker, and Charles Easton, painter. The four brick buildings were owned by Mr. Disney, and were insured; the others by Mr. Easton, and were not insured. There was no insurance on the property contained in either of the buildings. Palmer & Dodge saved but little; and all the other occupants suffered more or less severely. Mr. Hart, among other things, lost a considerable quantity of mahogany, and his loss in personal property is said to be the greatest.

The late Cabinet.—It appears from the publications on the subject, that the resignations of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War were voluntary; and that those of the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Navy were made in consequence of an intimation from the President, that he wished to effect an entire reorganisation of his cabinet. Mr. Berrien, attorney-general, is absent from Washington, at his residence in Georgia; but as it is stated that Mr. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, is to succeed him, it is presumed that his resignation is expected. The Postmaster-General, it is said, tendered his resignation, but the President refused to accept it. Mr. Livingston, senator from Louisiana, it is added, has received an invitation from the President, to take charge of the department of state, and has signified his acceptance. He is now in the city of New-York, and will in a few days proceed to Washington.

Steam-Boat Explosion.—The steam-boat Tri-Colour, Capt. Drown, burst her boiler, while getting under way from Wheeling, on the Ohio river, on the 20th ult. The captain was killed; six of the crew are reported to be missing, (supposed to be blown overboard and drowned); and several others, with two or three of the passengers, were scalded more or less severely.

Shipwreck on Lake-Ontario.—During a severe gale on the lake, on the night of the 8th ult. the schr. Prescott, with 5000 bushels wheat, and a crew of five men, besides the captain and four or five passengers, was driven on the bar in York bay, the sea making a clear breach over her. Three of the passengers were frozen to death. The remainder of the passengers and crew were rescued from the shrouds and mast-head, where they had retreated, by Capt. Richardson, of the steam-boat Canada, all more or less frozen, and some of them so severely, as to leave very slight hopes of their recovery.

Great Purchase.—Messrs. Remer, Gansevoort, Myers, Livingston, Morehouse, and Edmonds, of the Assembly, have purchased for the sum of $50,000, the "Ellice Property," situated in Herkimer county, and in which is embraced a considerable part of the village of Little-Falls, with valuable water privileges. There are altogther 1400 acres; about 200 of which are village lots, and in the purchase are two or three islands in the Mohawk, advantageously situated for water power. The owner, Ellice, is a non-resident alien, and the settlers on his property were dissatisfied at being the tenants of an alien, and many who desired to settle on the land, would not become lease-holders under him. An application was made to the legislature this year, to take from Ellice the power of granting leases. A bill to that effect passed the Senate, and it was taken up in the Assembly on Monday; but as an intimation was given that a negotiation for the purchase was on foot, proceedings on it were suspended. In the afternoon of Monday, the above mentioned purchase was effected, and the bill is therefore now unnecessary. The purchase will undoubtedly be the means of greatly advancing the prosperity of that most eligibly situated and flourishing village.—*Alb. D. Adv*

Commerce of New-York.—The New-York Mercantile Advertiser, of Thursday last, says: "The number of vessels arrived at our port within a few weeks past, is almost unprecedented, and our custom-house during the whole of the month of April has been crowded from opening till closing. The clerks have been occupied not only during the regular hours, but to keep up with the great press of public business, have been engaged till near midnight. On Saturday, 357 entries were made, and 78 vessels were cleared—being a greater number than ever was known in any one day before. When the account for April, of the duties secured, and the business done, shall be made up, we believe it will be found to exceed that of any previous month in the annals of the custom-house."

La Fayette in the last Century.—Gibbon, the author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" writes as follows in one of his letters. "We talk chiefly of the Marquis de la Fayette, who was here a few weeks ago. He is about twenty, with 130,000 livres a year, the nephew of Noailles, who is ambassador here. He has bought the Duke of Kingston's yacht, and is gone to join the Americans. The court appears to be angry with him." La Fayette is now minus the fortune, the "*de*" and the marquisate; but the anger of the court still remains to him.

Worthy of Record.—A tree, which grew in the town of Lysander, in this county, was cut down in the latter part of March, 1830, transported to the city of Hudson, prepared and placed as the main mast, in the ship Alexander Mansfield, which ship soon after sailed and performed a succesful whaling voyage to the South seas. In less than one year from the cutting down of the above tree, in the "forest wilderness," the proud ship, with her "native mast," safely returned with a full cargo of oil from her distant and dangerous traverse. Who, fifteen years ago, would have listened to the story, that a *forest tree* of western New-York, growing 360 miles from the "salt sea side," would have performed a South sea voyage in less than a year, in capacity of main mast in a gallant ship?—*Syracuse Gaz.*

There arrived at the American colony, in Africa, from 9th to 29th January, one ship, seven brigs, and three schooners, besides vessels belonging to the colonists. Among them was a brig from France, a ship from Liverpool, and three brigs and a schooner from the United States. Some of the colonists are said to be worth from $10,000 to $15,000.

NOTICE.

The first meeting of the Clinton Lyceum will be holden on Wednesday the 4th inst. Question for debate—Is it expedient to abolish imprisonment for debt? Lecturer, Mr. Avery.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Lansing, Mr. *Charles W. M'Clallen*, to Miss *Rhoda K. Norton*, both of this village.

DEATHS.

At Little-Falls, on the 17th ult. Mr. *Evans Wherry*, formerly first judge of Herkimer county, aged about 80.

In Fairfield, Herkimer co. on the 23d ult. Mr. *Daniel Brayton*, Sen. aged 89.

In Watertown, Jefferson co. on the 23d ult. Mr. *Oren Stone*, merchant, aged about 40; an esteemed and much respected citizen.

In Woodstock, Vt. on the 6th ult. Deacon *Stephen Johnson*, aged 74. He was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died in about an hour.

At Baltimore, Rev. *James H. Teller*, formerly of New-York, aged 32.

At York, Me. Mr. *Nathaniel Barrel*, aged 93. He was with Wolfe, at the taking of Quebec.

At Springfield, Pa. Dr. *Henry Malcolm*, aged 76, a surgeon in the revolutionary army.

List of Letters received at the office of the Western Recorder, during the last week.

J. Hitchcock, C. G. Hammond, M. Lord, G. Camp, A. Ingersoll, J. Searl, J. Seeley, J. G. Northway, R. A. Parker, W. Mitchel, J. Buck, Rev. J. Barton, L. Jewel, H. Ivison & Co., Cephas Cone.

New Agent for the Recorder.

Rev. C. Hudson, Canaan Four Corners, Columbia Co.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

E. M. GILBERT offers for sale, for cash only:—
Blue Callico, at 9 cents per yard;
Light Fancy Do. at 12 1-2 cents per yard;
Super .. Do. at 18 3-4 do. do.
Prunella Pumps, at 62 1-2 cents a pair;
Do. Do. warranted, at $1 do.
25 doz. Cotton Hose, at 25 cents do.
Fine light Ginghams, at 25 do. per yard.
Also, a complete assortment of Staple & Fancy DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell.
April 25, 1831. 17w3

SHELL COMBS, of all sizes, can be found at E. M. GILBERT's,
April 25, 1831. Next door above Oneida House.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE next term of instruction in this Seminary will commence on Wednesday the 25th day of May next, and will continue fourteen weeks. For the benefit of Pupils, as well as the convenience of the Teachers, those who intend to join the Seminary the ensuing term, are desired to do so at the commencement of the term. S. WHITTELSEY, Principal.
Utica, April 25, 1831. 17w3

CONFESSION OF FAITH, &c.

JUST published, by HASTINGS & TRACY, the Confession of Faith and Covenant, adopted by the Presbytery of Oneida, February, 1831, and recommended to the churches under its care. Price $2 per hundred.
Also, Blank Letters of Dismission and Recommendation to other Churches, for Members of the Presbyterian Church. Price $1.25 per hundred.
April 19, 1831.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

JUST published by WHITE, GALLAHER & WHITE in the city of New-York, WEBSTER's DICTIONARY, *abridged*, the 5th edition, containing more than forty thousand words, which are in common use, divided into syllables and accented, with a key to the pronunciation. To this is annexed a table of the money in use among commercial nations, reduced to their value in sterling, and in dollars and cents.

The estimation in which Dr. Webster's Dictionary is held by gentlemen of erudition, appears from the following testimonials:—

The merits of Dr. Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, are very extensively acknowledged by that part of the community for whose immediate use it was designed. We regard it as a great improvement on all the works which have preceded it. The etymological department throws new and striking light on the history of language; the vocabulary is enlarged by the addition of many thousand words, comprising the technical words of science and the arts, words not found in other dictionaries, and many of them the words for the precise meaning of which the general reader is most frequently at a loss; the orthography of several classes of words, instead of following cumbrous and obsolete modes of spelling, is conformed to the present usage of the best writers; and the definitions have a character of discrimination, copiousness, perspicuity, and accuracy, not found, we believe, in any other dictionary of the English language.

The foregoing recommendation is signed by Jeremiah Day, D. D. President of Yale College; Simeon Baldwin, late Judge of the Superior Court; David Daggett, Judge of the Superior Court; Benjamin Silliman, LL.D. Professor of Chemistry, &c. in Yale College; William Bristol, Judge of the District Court; Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, S. T. D.; James L. Kingsley, Professor of Hebrew, &c. Yale College; Chauncey A. Goodrich, Professor of Rhetoric, &c. Yale College; Denison Olmstead, Professor of Mathematics, &c. Yale College.

In the preceding recommendation of the American Dictionary, &c. signed by Mr. Day and others, we cheerfully concur:—Joshua Bates, President of Middlebury College; John Hough, Professor of Languages, do.; William C. Fowler, Professor of Chemistry, &c. do.; Edward Turner, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, do.

The recommendation of President Day and others, distinguished gentlemen, would be decisive with me, as to the merit of Dr. Webster's Works. I also have had occasion to use and examine his quarto Dictionary, and the octavo abridgment of it by Mr. Worcester. Each of them appears to me to be executed with great care, learning, and ability. I cheerfully concur in the opinion, that they form a very valuable addition to our lexicography, and deserve the patronage of the American public. JOSEPH STORY,
Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Prof. of Law in the Univ. of Cambridge.

I agree with Mr. Justice Story, in the sentiments which he has expressed; and I am satisfied that an attempt to reduce into a system the doubtful orthography of the language, and to diminish the number of its anomalies, would meet with the approbation of the public; and that no one is better qualified for the task than Dr. Webster. WILLIAM CRANCH,
Judge of the Sup. Court in the Dist. of Columbia.

☞ The above Work will be kept for sale at the Bookstore of HASTINGS & TRACY,
Utica, May 3, 1831. 18

PARIS ACADEMY

WILL open for the summer, on Monday the 2d of May. Board can be had in the vicinity, on reasonable terms. WILLIAM R. WEEKS.
Paris-Hill, April 20, 1831. 17w3

SHEARMAN's CARPET WARE-HOUSE,

No. 62, Genesee Street, Utica.

CONSTANTLY on hand, Kidderminster, Venitian, Ingrain, and Family-made Carpetings; Brussels and Wilton Rugs, Piano and Table Covers, Oil Cloths, India Matting, Moreens and Fringes, and Dry Goods generally.

N. B.—Fifteen bales fresh imported Carpetings, of superior qualities and elegant patterns, *just received*, and *more* will arrive on the opening of the canal.
April 12, 1831. ROBERT SHEARMAN.

R. SHEARMAN.

NO. 62, Genesee street, is just receiving, and selling cheap for *money*, Lupin & Son's and H. Henequin & Co.'s superior Merino Shawls; Merino, Thibet wool, Cashmere, Barrege, Fancy, Bandana, Choppa, Romall, Spitalfields, and other Handkerchiefs; Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros de Naps, Florences; Irish Linens, Sheetings and Diapers; Merino Circassians, Bang-ups, Fustians, Merino Cassimeres, Mixed Canton Camblets, Pongees, Embossed and watered Moreens, Fringes, and most other articles usually found in a dry goods store; many of which have hard names, which he can pronounce better than he can spell.
April 12, 1831. 15

BARTON & BUTLER.

AT No. 54, Genesee street, are now receiving the most splendid lot of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, ever offered in this market. Their assortment is good, comprising almost every article in their line, and will be sold, *wholesale* or *retail*, at as low rates as the same can be furnished north of New-York.
April 5, 1831. 14

WHITE MORENO LONG SHAWLS, a splendid lot; Square Do.; Black & scarlet Long and Square Do.; just opened at No. 54, Genesee street.
April 5, 1831. BARTON & BUTLER.

MILLINERY GOODS, Brown Battiste, Satin Straw, White Crape, Assorted col'd Florences, Satins, Gro. de Naples, Gause & taffeta Ribbons, &c. just received by BARTON & BUTLER.

7-8 and 10-4 Damask Linen TABLE-CLOTHS, 6, 7, 8 & 10-4 Table Diaper, Irish Do. & Napkins, Ginghams, Prints, &c.; just received at No. 54, Genesee street, by BARTON & BUTLER.

IRISH LINENS, a splendid assortment, may be found at No. 54, Genesee street.
April 5, 1831. BARTON & BUTLER.

HARDWARE.

AYLSWORTH & HOLMES, at No. 129, Genesee street, offer for sale, a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Sadlery and Cabinet Wares, at wholesale and retail. They are daily expecting their spring importations, direct from the manufactories in England, which, together with their present stock on hand, will make their assortment complete. Having facilities to procure their Goods at the lowest rates in Birmingham and Sheffield, they are enabled to furnish their customers at wholesale, with articles in their line, on the most reasonable terms and prices.
April 5, 1831. 14

TO MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTRY.

POMEROY & BULL have removed from No. 47, Front street, to the new Store,
64, WATER STREET,
(a few doors below Old Slip), where they will have for sale, on liberal terms, on the opening of spring business, an extensive assortment of WINES & GROCERIES, (*with the exception of Spirituous Liquors*), and respectfully invite their Friends, and Merchants generally, to call and examine their stock, and prices.
New-York, March 4, 1831. 10w10

TO LET,

For one or more Years,

TWO Brick Stores and Dwellings, on the corner of Genesee & Devereux streets. These buildings are designed for stores and dwellings, and are so constructed, that the whole may be used for private dwellings or boarding-houses. Possession given 1st of June.

For terms, apply to the Subscriber, living in Court street. SAMUEL FARWELL.
Utica, March 28, 1831. 13

Northern District of New-York, to wit.—

BE it remembered, that on the fifteenth day of January, in the fifty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1831, EZEKIEL J. CHAPMAN, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—

"Critical and explanatory Notes on many Passages of Scripture, (of the New Testament chiefly), which to common readers are hard to be understood. Containing, also, an illustration of the genuine Beauty and Force of several other Passages. By Ezekiel J. Chapman, A. M. Minister of the Gospel. Second edition, with many additions and improvements. 'So they read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading.'—Nehemiah viii, 8."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United Staies, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also, to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints." 17] RUTGER B. MILLER,
Clerk of the Northern District of New-York.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Hudson (Ohio) Telegraph.

THE DYING SISTER.

Brother, come near me; for my soul is leaving
This dark, unholy vale, for realms of bliss:
Now promise me that thou wilt cease thy grieving,
When I have flown away to happiness.

'Twas thy delight to give thy sister gladness,
Whene'er on me was turn'd thy kindling eye:
O, curtain not my dying bed with sadness,
Nor grieve when I am rising to the sky!

My Saviour calls me home; he will not sever
The golden links that bind my heart to thine:
Soon thou shalt follow; then we'll sing forever,
With blending tones and hearts, of love divine.

There we shall rest beneath ethereal bowers,
And drink the flowing stream of happiness,
That issues from the throne; there gather flowers
Of heavenly beauty in the fields of bliss.

Brother! when thou shalt seek the groves at even,
And in thy breast shall linger thoughts of me,
Wilt thou not think that from the angels' heaven
My spirit comes, and walks, and rests with thee?

To yonder hill, where mouldering clay is lying,
Oft wilt thou go: O, do not go to weep!
Is not the soul that thou dost love, undying?
Only this flesh in that still bed will sleep.

And when this head shall press the coffin pillow,
And this weak form shall ask no more thy care,
O, plant not o'er my form the weeping willow;
It is too sad! Let roses blossom there.

Joy! heaven is mine! I see the happy regions!
I see the Saviour that has lov'd me so!
He looks, he smiles on me! and shining legions
Of angels call! Dear brother, let me go!

Sister, farewell! I'll joy that thou art holy,
And dost ascend where holy spirits dwell:
But O, my lamp of life will burn, how slowly,
When thou art gone! Sister, (sweet name!) farewell! W.

A correspondent, who has lately heard several choirs perform with some degree of accuracy, remarks in general, an almost total want of characteristic emphasis; and asks, whether this may not be owing to the fault of the teachers. We can easily imagine such a fault as existing among teachers; yet persons that have even been well instructed, are liable to fail into an indolent habit of enunciation. Such persons should be reminded of their responsibility to sing for the general edification; and if they are Christians, who have the breath of life in them, they will be likely to awaken to the importance of the subject. Even when there has been a deficiency in the instructor, something can be done in the way of emphasis. We have often spoken to this point, both in the columns of the Rocorder and elsewhere. See the last two editions of Musica Sacra.

The same correspondent notices, also, a painful deficiency in the harmony of such choirs.—Emphasis would be likely to remedy this deficiency in some measure. Accurate time and distinct enunciation would also be of much use. Some few choirs seem also to fail in harmony, by singing the unaccented notes so feebly, as not to have them distinctly heard. This is almost as bad as the opposite extreme, of singing without accent. A proper medium, in this respect, should be carefully preserved. We will only add, under this head, that the best of choirs need to be occasionally put in tune, by a course of drilling exercises, such as a teacher may readily introduce; and that a proportionate number of good voices should always be found in the several parts of the choir. Good music cannot be long maintained, without some trouble and expence. The ancient patriarchs were unwilling to offer a sacrifice to God, which cost them nothing. Modern Christians, it should seem, can even offer the blind and the torn, and "that which dieth of itself," without the least compunction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE JOSIAH BISSELL, ESQ.

However much a man, while living, may dislike eulogies upon departed worth; yet, when he himself has departed, his survivors have a full right to the benefit of his example. The whole business of this world is, or should be, to form characters for eternity; and example is one means of forming characters, which is extensive and powerful in its operation. On this account, we had hoped to see something in the shape of biography, touching the remarkable example which the subject of this article has left behind him. But it now seems probable we shall be disappointed. A short article, hastily written, appears in the New-York Evangelist; and the editor of the Rochester Observer, failing to obtain an article from some other source, has supplied one from his own pen, written with equal haste. The two articles are kindly intended; but in our opinion are not such as the public have a right to expect. The Observer says, posterity will do him justice. But why wait for posterity? Is there nobody in Rochester, among his immediate survivors, that can pour forth a just tribute to his memory? With the hope that this may yet be done, we decline copying entire either of the articles above referred to; and will only insert the following extract from the latter one, which furnishes a hasty sketch of his sickness and death:—

The sickness which occasioned his death commenced on the 23d of February. The first attack was considered as a case of slight inflammation of the lungs; but in a few days his disease assumed a more serious aspect. It, however, gradually yielded to medical treatment, and he continued to convalesce until the 8th of March, when his health was so far established, as, in the opinion of some of his friends, to justify him in leaving home for Seneca-Falls, where his own private business, as well as business connected with the 3d church of this village, appeared to require his presence. The journey there did not seem to have had an injurious effect; but on the day after his arrival at the Falls, by his anxiety to attend to business, which led him to expose himself to cold and dampness, and to considerable bodily exertion, he brought on a hemorrhage of the lungs. The bleeding, however, was not copious, and no danger was apprehended until the 22d, two weeks from its commencement, when the bleeding returned, and recurred again on the following day. From this time until the 31st, no immediate danger was apprehended, and no symptoms appeared to forbid a strong hope of his ultimate recovery. At this time he was suddenly seized with great debility, and his physician informed him that he might not live until morning. He however revived, and for two days some hopes were entertained that the disease would yield to medical treatment, and the remaining energies of a naturally vigorous constitution. On the 3d of April, however, it became apparent that he was rapidly approaching the termination of his earthly course; and on that and the two following days, he continued to sink; and on the afternoon of the 5th, he ceased from his earthly labours, and entered into his rest.

Although he had through his sickness evidently expected to recover; although his attendants and friends had fondly flattered themselves with this hope; yet when told, five days previous to his decease, that his recovery was hopeless, he appeared perfectly undisturbed, his mind tranquil, and prepared for the event. He said, "all is right," and immediately gave directions for the final arrangement of his worldly business, and sent for a person to make out the necessary papers.

The state of his lungs had been such, during his sickness, that he had said very little; but when he became satisfied that no human means would arrest the progress of the disease, he appeared anxious to depart; but at one time expressed a deep conviction that he had sinned in indulging this feeling, instead of waiting with patience and resignation the will of his heavenly Father.

The same decision of character which he had exhibited through life, characterised him on a bed of sickness, and in the dying hour.

At one time, when a christian friend came in to pray with him, as he was about to kneel down, he asked Mr. B. what he should pray for. The reply was, "Pray for my speedy recovery." "But," said he, "shall I not pray, that you may have resignation to the will of God?" To this, the prompt and laconic answer was returned, "I have that already."

The following is a short memorandum, made by one in attendance upon him during his last days:—

When told that he probably had not long to live, he said, "Why should I be afraid to die? The Lord knows I have loved his cause more than all things else: I have wronged no man: I have defrauded no man: I possess no man's goods: I am at peace with all men: I have peace, and trust, and confidence: I am ready, willing, yea, anxious to depart." The next day he was better, and was told he might recover: He said, "I desire to go; my face is set." After a little while he said, "Perhaps I may live, and I pray for submission. It seems hard for me to go back into the world, and endure all its trials; but I will glorify God in any event." He said, "Tell my children to choose the Lord Jesus Christ for their portion, and live near to him every day and every hour, and serve him better than I have done. Say to the church, go on gloriously. Say to impenitent sinners, if they wish to know the value of religion, look at a dying bed."

Although Mr. Bissell had just entered upon his *forty-first* year, in that brief space he had passed through a great many interesting scenes, and been a prominent actor in them. Posterity will do him justice.

From the Memoirs of David Stonor.

PRAYER MEETINGS.

Prayer meetings, when properly conducted, are useful and necessary auxiliaries to the preaching of the gospel; but it is feared that their usefulness is in many cases greatly prevented, by various errors connected with the conducting of them. For the removal of these errors, the following rules are recommended:—

1. Begin the meeting precisely at the time appointed.
2. Let the meeting be opened by singing two or three verses; and afterwards let no more than one verse, or two short ones, be sung at a time.
3. Let every prayer leader have his memory stored with a variety of suitable verses of hymns, that there may be no necessity to have recourse to a book, after the meeting is commenced.
4. Let the tune be suited to the hymn.—For solemn subjects let the tune be grave, but not drawling. For cheerful subjects, let it be lively, but not light.
5. If any one give a word of exhortation, let him not exceed five or ten minutes.
6. Let no individual pray long. It will be found much better for one individual to pray twice or thrice in the course of the meeting, than to pray once a long time. Long praying is in general both a symptom and a cause of spiritual deadness. If you cannot pray short, be silent.
7. Let no time be lost. If one person will not, let another begin. Two or three at least should pray, between the times of singing.
8. While one is praying, let the others be silent.
9. Let not the meeting, in ordinary cases, exceed an hour. Pray with humility. Remember you are sinners, approaching a God of infinite holiness.

Pray with *simplicity*. What! will you attempt to captivate the ear of the Almighty by elegant sentences and high sounding diction? "Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thy heart be hasty to utter any thing before God; for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth: Therefore, let thy words be few." Ecc. v, 2.

Pray with *earnestness*. "And he said, I will not let thee go, except thou bless me." Gen. xxxii, 26.

Pray *in the name of Christ*. "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you." John xvi, 23.

Pray *in faith*. "What things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." Mark xi, 24.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANECDOTE,

Related by Rev. Mr. Hoover, at the meeting of the Sabbath School Union, in Philadelphia.

"If, Mr. Chairman, you had accompanied me in a walk through this district, two years ago, I could have led you to a house, or rather a hovel, not far from this spot, which was unfit to be the habitation of man or beast. There you would have seen a widow, with her seven children, in the rags of poverty, and with the imprint of misery upon their countenances; the room and its occupants forming a scene of wretchedness seldom surpassed. If, sir, you will go with me to-morrow, I will show you the same house, but no longer a miserable tenement. Within, you shall behold the same widow and the same seven children, both clothed in comfortable raiment, and peace smiling in their faces. Sir, *the Sabbath school teacher has been there*, and he has led them to the place of holy instruction. God has visited them in the plenitude of his grace, and five of those seven children give joyful evidence that they have passed from death to life."

HOW TO MAKE INFIDELS.

Let a Sabbath school teacher have just interest enough to attend, and coldly hear his class recite their lesson, and then leave them as sheep without a shepherd, and is it not certain that he knows but little of the worth of his own soul, and feels much less for the souls of the children of his class? Let him teach his class a few Sabbaths in this manner, and they will be likely in a little while to become open ridiculers and blasphemers of the very truth that might have been, under a faithful teacher, "the power of God unto their salvation." That there are such teachers, professed Christians too, among us, every Sabbath witnesses. That they will have an awful account to render, for being the means of hardening their children in unbelief, is almost certain; and oh! if their souls are lost, will not their blood be found in the skirts of such cold, indifferent, and unbelieving teachers.—*Roch. Obs.*

EARL FITZWILLIAM.

The following little story is creditable to both parties:—A farmer called on Earl Fitzwilliam, to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his lordship's hounds had during the winter frequently met to hunt, and he estimated the damage his crops had suffered at £50. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest approached, however, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field that were most trampled, the corn was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship. "I am come, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood." "Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?" "Yes, my lord: I have found that I have sustained no loss at all; and I have, therefore, brought the £50 back again."—"Ah!" exclaimed the venerable Earl, "this is what I like; this is as it ought to be between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family; how many children he had, &c. His lordship then went into another room, and returning, presented the farmer with a check of £100.—"Take care of this; & when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it."—*English pap.*

PROCRASTINATION AT 72.

A person aged 72, who had never attended to the concerns of her soul, was taken suddenly ill. The writer was sent for to pray with her. Was she ready now to attend to the calls of the gospel, and to seek salvation by repentance? "O!" said she, "*I am too unwell to attend to that subject now.* I hope to recover, and believe I shall, and then I will think of religion." She soon fell into a lethargy, and in one week was laid in the grave; an awful monument of delaying repentance, even on the threshold of eternity!

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

LENGTH OF NIGHT IN VARIOUS PARTS.

The longest night at Cayenne and Pondicherry is 12 hours; at Hayti 18; at Ispahan 14; at Paris, Dijon and Caresonne 15; at Arras and Dublin 16; at Copenhagen and Riga 17; at Drontheim in Norway, Archangel, &c. 20; at Ulon, Bothnia, 21; and at Tornes 32. At Euoutcke, the total absence of the sun endures 45 days consecutive; at Wardhous 56; at Cape-North 74; and lastly, Melville island is totally destitute of light for 102 days.

A Remonstrance against an Established Religion in Massachusetts: By Parsons Cooke: Boston, Pierce & Parker, 1831: 12 mo. pp. 24.—This adroit defender of civil and religious liberty, has once more put forth a "remonstrance" against the encroachment of unitarian leaders, which is well-timed and unanswerable. It traces the various operations of designing men, through their hidden windings, up to their last act which has yet been disclosed to view, the consummation of a close union between the unitarian divinity school and Harvard university. It is a "remonstrance" which every elector and every tax-payer in the commonwealth should read with the most serious attention, and remember as long as he lives.—*Bost. Rec.*

Rhetorical Reader.—Flagg & Gould, of Andover, will publish on the 1st of May, "The Rhetorical Reader; consisting of instructions for regulating the voice, with a rhetorical notation, illustrating inflection, emphasis and modulation; and a course of Rhetorical Exercises:" By E. Porter, D.D. President of the Theological Seminary, Andover.—This work has been announced by the author, in the 2d and 3d editions of his "Analysis on Rhetorical Delivery;" and is a smaller work prepared on the same general principles, in a cheaper form, and adapted to a younger class of learners.

The Biblical Manual—Containing brief illustrations of various scripture tables, necessary to a clear understanding of the sacred writings; designed for the use of Sabbath schools and bible classes: By H. Spalding, superintendent of a Sabbath school: Boston, J. Loring.—This book is intended to supply a deficiency long felt by Sabbath school teachers, in regard to ancient weights, measures, &c. which children do not understand, and which they are not apt to learn from mere tables of reference. To remedy this evil, and make the task as pleasant, easy, and useful and possible, the author has made the illustrations clear, and the allusions to scripture frequent.—*ib.*

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes.		*Leather.*	
Pot, 100lbs.	$4 50a4 60	Sole, oak tanned, lb.	20a25
Pearl do.	5 50a5 65	—— hemlock	18a22
Candles.		Dressed up. side	1 75a2 67
Mould	9a10	Undressed do.	1 50a2 25
Dipped	9a	*Molasses.*	
Clover-Seed.		New-Orleans, gal.	28a30
Per lb.	a11	*Oil.*	
Coffee.		Whale, gal.	34a35
Havana	9a10	Sperm, summer	65a67
Java	12a13	—— winter	80a85
Cotton.		Linseed,	83a85
Upland	9a11	*Provisions.*	
Louisiana	12a13	Beef, mess, bbl.	8 75a9 25
Alabama	11a12	—— prime	5 62a6 25
Feathers.		Pork, mess	14 50a
Live American	34a36	—— prime	10 50a
Fish.		Hams, north. lb.	10a11
Dry cod, cwt.	2 37a2 50	Butter, N.Y. dairy	12a15
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	8a9
Pickled, bbl.	3 00a3 25	Cheese	6a8
Mackarel, No. 1	5 87a6 00	*Rice.*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 85a8 50	Prime, 100lbs.	3 12a3 25
Herring	2 27a3 00	*Salt.*	
Flax.		Turks-Island, bush.	45a46
American, lb.	7a8	Liverpool ground	38a40
Flour & Meal.		*Sugar.*	
N.Y. super. bbl.	5 88a6 00	Havana, white, lb.	11a14
Western (canal)	6 25a6 62	—— brown	8a9
Rye flour	3 87a4 00	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	3 50a3 56	Loaf	17a19
Grain.		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 38a1 50	*Tallow.*	
—— western	1 50a1 56	American, lb.	6a7
Rye	78a80	*Teas.*	
Corn, north yellow	70a75	Bohea, lb.	32a34
Oats	40a44	Souchong	44a75
Barley	80a	Hyson-skin	38a75
Beans, 7 bushels	7 00a8 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 06
Hides.		Hyson	85a1 12
La Plata, lb.	15a16	Gunpowder	1 00a1 30
S. A. horse, piece	1 50a1 60	Imperial	1 00a1 30
Hops.		*Tobacco.*	
First sort, lb.	12a13	Richmond, lb.	3a6
Lumber.		Cuba	14a25
Boards, p. M.	15 00a16 00	*Wines.*	
Plank, pine,	25 00a30 00	Madeira, gal.	1 25a3 50
Scantling, pine	15 00a16 00	Port	80a1 75
Do oak	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L.P.	90a1 25
Shingles, bundle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timber, sq. ft.	20a25	Merino, Am. fl. lb.	50a60
Hoops, per M.	35 00a36 00	—— pulled	50a60
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common	35a40
—— hhd.	35 00a36 00	Spinning	33a40
—— bbl.	28 00a30 00	American Hatter's	30a85

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Ins. Comp'y	par
City Banks	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rathway Far. & Mec.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem Banking Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-4	Hoboken	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson	do
Other Albany Banks*	do	Protection & Lombard	do
Newburgh*	do	Jersey City,	do
Orange County	do	State, Trenton	do
Catskill	do	All others	1-2 a 3-8
Farmer's, Troy*	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Other Troy Banks	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Saratoga County	do	York	1-2
Mohawk	do	Chester County	3-8
Utica	1-2	Delaware County	do
Geneva	do	Reading	do
Auburn	do	Pittsburgh	1
Ontario	do	Gettysburgh	do
Central	do	Chambersburgh	do
Chenango	do	Carlisle	do
Ithaca	do	Lancaster	do
Ogdensburgh	do	Greensburgh	do
Jefferson County	do	Brownville	do
Wayne County	do	Silver Lake	50
Rochester	do	Others uncertain or broken	
Monroe County	do	*Delaware.*	
Livingston County	do	Banks of this state	1-2
Middle District	broken	*Maryland.*	
Columbia, Hudson	do	Baltimore Banks	3-8
Greene County	do	Somerset & Worc.	broken
Washington & Warren	do	Cumberland	do
Plattsburgh	do	Princess Ann	do
Niagara	do	Elkton	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others	3-4 a 1
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath	1-2	Bank of Columbia	uncer.
Waterville	do	Alexandria Merch.	broken
Castine	broken	Franklin	do
Wiscasset	do	All others	3-4
Kennebeck	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy	do	Banks of this state	3-4 a 1
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*N. & S. Carolina.*	
All others	3-4	Banks of these states	1 a 2
New-Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Banks of this state	2 a 3
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Chilicothe	4a5
Massachusetts.		Marietta	do
Berkshire Bank	broken	Steubenville	do
Essex, Salem	do	Farmers & Mechanics	do
Farmer's, Belchertown	do	New-Lancaster	do
All others	3-8	St. Clairsville	do
Connecticut.		Mount-Pleasant	do
Norwich Bank	par	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus	do
Derby	do	Others uncertain or broken	
All others	1-4	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	3
Pawtucket	broken	Michigan	1
All others	3-8	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	2

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

MALTE-BRUN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hastings & Tracy, the *Malte-Brun School Geography*, illustrated by numerous original Engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables: By S. G. Goodrich. This Geography, it is believed, will in every respect satisfy the public expectation, and be found decidedly superior to any system now in use.

Also, The Franklin Primer, The Young Scholar's Manual, or Easy Lessons, The Improved Reader, and the General Class-Book. *Dec. 7, 1830.*

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD and efficient remedy for this fatal disease was discovered by *Dr Rafinesque*, Pulmist and Professor of Medical Botany in Philadelphia. It has cured or relieved six hundred persons, from Boston to New-Orleans, within two or three years. From three to six large bottles have effected radical cures. It is purely vegetable, fragrant and palatable. Patients actually become fond of it. It acts by medicating and healing the lungs, through the blood and air

The Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption, has been published as a guide Ample consultations furnished in difficult cases, at ten dollars

The Pulmel and Pulmist sold in Utica, at the Philadelphia price, by WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, Agents. *Utica, Dec. 7, 1830.* 49

REES' CYCLOPAEDIA.

A COMPLETE Set of Rees' Cyclopædia, may be had, at a cheap rate, by applying to the publishers of this paper. *Utica, March 15, 1831.*

TO DISCHARGE FROM DEBT.

[Pursuant to Revised Statutes, part 2, title 1, chap. 5, art. 3, relating to "voluntary assignments made pursunt to the application of an insolvent and his creditors."]

HUGH WYLIE, of Westmoreland, Oneida county; notice first published March 1, 1831; creditors to appear before Chester Hayden, Esq. first judge of Oneida common pleas, at his office, in the village of Utica, on the 11th day of May, 1831, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. 4w10

CLINTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 12th of May.

Miss Royce has engaged Miss Caroline Lee, of Connecticut, for an assistant. She has been educated at the Troy Seminary, and has taught in her own state, with the approbation of her employers.

Terms.—For English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Astronomy, Composition, Penmanship, Stenography, Map-drawing, Needlework, together with particular attention to Reading and Orthography, - - - - - $5 per quarter.

The same, with Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry with experiments, the Rudiments of Natural Philosophy with illustrations, Elements of Geometry, Algebra, Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Drawing, Painting in Water Colours, and Velvet Painting, - - - - - $6 per quarter.

The same, with the French Language, 8 .. do.

For Botany, an additional charge of 1 .. do.

Lessons in Music, with the use of the Piano, exclusive of other branches, 12 .. do.

Board & lodging, $1.50 per week: Washing, 25 cts. per dozen.

The Public are already acquainted with the advantageous location of this Establishment.

The Institution is furnished with Maps, Globes, and a Cabinet of Minerals, also, a Library, for the use of the Young Ladies.

As experience ever evinces the necessity of daily exercise, for the preservation of health, and for securing vigorous intellectual effort, particular attention will be given to the pupils in this respect.

There will be four or five Teachers in the School, and they pledge themselves that there shall be no exertion omitted, in bringing forward their pupils in their various studies.

The Young Ladies who board in the Seminary will be considered as members of the family, and will receive particular attention, with regard to their personal appearance, and the cultivation of their manners.

If any Parents prefer that their daughters should board from the Seminary, they can be accommodated in good families, at no great distance.

There is a School Visiting Committee, composed of the scientific ladies and gentlemen of this and the neighbouring villages.

N. B.—The pupils will furnish their own candles, candle-sticks, snuffers, and towels.

Clinton, Oneida Co. April 2, 1831. 14w5

CLINTON ACADEMY.

THE Female Department of this Institution will be opened for the reception of Young Ladies, on the second Monday in May next, under the care of Misses Catherine B. & Julia A. Hayes. The plan of the school is such, as to embrace all kinds of instruction, from the most simple elementary branches to those of the highest grade usually taught in female seminaries. The terms of tuition will be as follows:—

For reading, orthography, and plain sewing, $2 00

.. the above branches, with the addition of writing, arithmetic, and orthography, with definitions, - - - - 3 00

.. English grammar, geography, with problems on the globe, composition, history, chemistry, natural and moral philosophy, rhetoric, logic, and geometry, 5 00

.. Needle-work, of every description, drawing, & painting, in its various branches, 6 00

French, music, and botany, a separate charge.

The strictest attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils. The branches above mentioned will be taught on the most improved plans now in use in the various schools of our country.

From the long experience of the elder Miss Hayes, and from the fact of her having been for several years the principal of a very extensive institution in Nashville, Tennessee, the Trustees, with much confidence, recommend the school to the patronage of an enlightened public. The male department will continue under the direction of the Rev. Salmon Strong, whose abilities as a teacher are well known, and who will exercise a general supervision over the female department. SAM'L COMSTOCK, *Sec'ry.*

Clinton, Feb. 21, 1831. 8w10

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honourable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the Proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.

Utica, April 6, 1830. 14

STEAM SCOURING AND DRESSING CLOTHES,

opposite the United States Branch Bank, where all orders will be attended to.

The Subscribers, having made additional improvements in the manner of colouring and scouring, desire to inform the public, that they have employed workmen directly from London, who have been extensively engaged in the business of steam scouring and colouring in that city, and who will now be engaged in their service. They desire to express their gratitude to the public, for the liberal patronage they have received, which has far exceeded their expectations.

Almost all colours which constitute gentlemen's dress, such as black, blue, drab, &c. will be restored to their original brightness and beauty, and warranted not to fade again; and all stains and blemishes perfectly extracted.

They hope that by constancy and promptness in their business, they shall secure the confidence and patronage of a generous public. ROBERT PAUL, WILLIAM PAUL.

Utica, Nov. 5, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, to the corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, where he will keep Dr. Roberts' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of Hitchcock & Swan, J. & W. Williams, Warner & Southmayd, and H. Storrs & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulnes in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. WILLIAM CLARKE.

THE MUSICAL CABINET,

OR a Collection of Sacred Music, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Set Pieces, and Anthems, selected principally from the works of the most eminent ancient and modern writers, embracing all the variety of metres in general use, together with a concise introduction to psalmody; compiled and arranged by Alling Brown: Just received and for sale by HASTINGS & TRACY.

Nov. 30, 1830.

PETER PARLEY's GEOGRAPHY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will supply Booksellers and others on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The previous publications of this author are well known; and the recommendations of the present work are numerous and respectable. *September, 1830.*

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1830. 24

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "Swaim's Panacea, Philada." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine, has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium. Its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients, and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. Wm. SWAIM.

WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, sole agents for Utica.

Utica, February, 1830. 51

Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation at the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseaaed state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to my business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— Utica, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

Dr. Hitchcock—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition.

Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

Sir—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use. A. P. PAINE.

Utica, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica.

July 28, 1829. 30

Dr. STERRY's HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon briliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica.

Utica, July 28, 1829. 30

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1830. L. HOLBROOK.

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first three months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.